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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1872. NO. 142.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Excitement Over the Alabama Question Subsiding.

LONDON, February 22.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is rapidly subsiding. The *Times*, alone of this morning's papers, discusses the subject, and urges a diplomatic solution of the question. It is understood that John Bright approves of the conduct of the Government in the controversy.

The report of Lord Northbrook's appointment to the Governorship of India is premature.

The Would-be Assassin of Bismarck.

BERLIN, February 22.—It is officially announced that a Polish apothecary, from Posen, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of Bismarck. The man is a Catholic fanatic and was formerly a Papal Zouave. He threatened to take the life of Bismarck on his arrival, and a pistol was found in his possession.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, February 22.—Several bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are urging the Pope to hold the Œcumenical Council at Trent, in the Tyrol. The Austrian Government, however, does not seem disposed to grant the permission asked by his Holiness for the assembling of the Council within its dominions. Should the Pope be successful in his application, he will not attend the sessions of the Council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a cardinal.

International Postal Congress.

BERLIN, February 22.—It is reported that Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the powers for an international congress, the object of which will be to establish a system of cheap and uniform rates of postage, and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

Gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp.

LONDON, February 22.—The gathering of legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable. It is confined to no nationality, although the French preponderate in numbers. German and Spanish legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday, with a large party of supporters. Leading Ultra-Montanists from Italy, Germany and France are also flocking there. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all deposed sovereigns.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 22.—A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the *Gualois*.

ROME, February 22.—A consistory of Cardinals is called by the Pope to meet in the Vatican to-morrow, to nominate bishops for the Catholic Church of Russia.

General Sherman has gone to Naples.

MADRID, February 22.—The Radical leaders are deliberating as to what attitude to assume towards the new Minister. A meeting will be held to-night, at which it is expected decisive action will be taken.

PARIS, February 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Remusat, gave a dinner this evening to the members of the diplomatic corps, the American legation excepted, in illumination to-night in honor of Washington's birthday.

General Cissey is ill, and it is thought he will be obliged to resign the Ministry of War.

It is again reported that M. Laranciere will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

The publication of the newspapers *Le Gaulois* and *L'Ordre* has been suspended by order of the government.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 22.—The steamships Leipsig and Berlin have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 22, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¼@92⅝; American securities—5-20s, '62, 91⅜; do '65, 92; do '67, 92; do '68, 88. Tallow 55s 6da 56s. The decrease of specie in the Bank of England £83,000.

PARIS, February 22.—Rentes 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton quiet; uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 9da@12s; flour 26s@8s. Corn 29s 3d. Cheese and bacon unchanged.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*, writing on the 16th instant, states there was a more general briskness in all branches of trade in that town consequent upon the increased hopefulness which prevailed as to the result of the Alabama difficulty, and that the panic on the Stock Exchange had greatly subsided. It was believed that the next mail would carry representations from all the large commercial bodies and merchants to the heads of trade in New York, pointing out the general sentiment in England with regard to a peaceable solution, and also showing the unanimous determination to resist any attempt of America in the case submitted to the arbitrators. An uneasy feeling, however, he says, naturally prevails in the public mind, and will continue to some extent, until an understanding is arrived at by the governments of England and the United States, an understanding which, it is anticipated, will be brought about when the action taken up by England is made better known in America.

UNHAPPY HAYTI.

The Government in a Shaky Condition—Attempt to Burn Port au Prince.

JACMEL, HAYTI, February 11, *via* HAVANA.—Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present government is more uncertain than ever.

An attempt was made on the night of the 5th inst. to burn the city of Port au Prince. Flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed, and revolutionary outbreak was feared. The troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease Ratified—Terms of Consolidation Agreed Upon.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad this morning ratified the lease of that road to Thomas A. Scott and the Southern Security Company, for ninety-nine years.

The officers of the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad having agreed upon terms consolidating those roads, adjourned to meet in Little Rock tomorrow for the purpose of signing articles of consolidation.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: Messrs. A. H. Steele, President, and F. H. Gibbs, local director of the above company, returned from New York last evening, and we are pleased to state satisfactory assurances that the railroad will be built without delay. The engineer has received orders to commence grading the road on a basis of $10,000 weekly. This will enable them to make about two miles per day, and at that rate the road will be completed next summer. Work will begin to-day.

Second Mortgage on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore.

The Cumberland *News* says that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company's ex-officio of the City Council of Baltimore that it agree to the execution of a second mortgage of $1,000,000 on the road, to embrace the million and the interest thereon already due to Baltimore, and to which the Baltimore charter is waiting in favor of the city for this amount of debt. An ordinance to this effect was presented in the First Branch of the Council on Monday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The tobacco men of St. Louis are not satisfied with the proposed tax of sixteen cents on smoking and twenty-four cents on chewing tobacco. They urge a uniform tax.

Several persons were frozen to death in Minnesota during the storm of Tuesday week.

Two invalid soldiers, inmates of the National Asylum at Milwaukee, were found frozen to death in a ravine near that institution, on Wednesday. Both were nearly blind, and had been missing a month.

George Jeffries cut his throat from ear to ear Chicago yesterday morning.

Ex-Senator Yates is dangerously ill at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., of hemorrhage of the bowels.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska decides that the present extra session of the Nebraska State Legislature is illegal, holding that the proclamation of Governor Butler revoking the call of the President of the Senate was authorized. The Legislature is disbanding.

A Halifax dispatch states that a scull race between Fulton and Brown has been arranged to take place at Digby, distance four miles, for $1,000 a side.

I. A. Street's cotton knitting mill and Coffin & Simpson's flour mill at Kenwood, just below Albany, N. Y., was burned yesterday afternoon. Total loss about $50,000; partially insured.

The United States steamer Kansas, now in the harbor of Havana, will sail on Saturday for Key West, to take on board the expedition for the survey of the Nicaragua route.

The suit in Boston against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, by the administrator, to recover $7,000 insurance on the life of James F. C. Baxter, deceased, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount. The defense was that Baxter died of intemperance, it being stipulated in the policy that intemperance would render it void.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention.

A GOOD TICKET AND A GOOD PLATFORM.

Grant and Colfax Indorsed.

Indiana Republican Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The Republican Convention met at the Academy of Music at ten o'clock this morning. Col. John W. Foster, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Andrews, of this city, opened the Convention with prayer. The committee appointed by the district delegations on organization made their report, nominating for President of the Convention Gen. Morton C. Hunter, of Monroe county, one Vice President from each Congressional district, and E. W. H. Ellis for principal Secretary, which was taken by unanimous consent. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of officers. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Tippecanoe county, Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Gen. Tom. Browne, of Randolph county, were put in nomination for Governor, resulting in the choice of Gen. Browne on the second ballot. For Lieutenant Governor, Leonidas Sexton, was nominated on the second ballot. For Congressman at large, Hon. Godlove S. Orth received the nomination on the first ballot. For Secretary of State, W. W. Currey, of Vigo county, on first ballot. Auditor of State, A. Wildman, of Howard county; Treasurer of State, John B. Glover, of Lawrence county, Reporter of Supreme Court, Colonel James B. Black, of Warren county; Clerk of Supreme Court, Charles Schall, of Clark county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. B. Smith, of Marion county; Attorney General, James C. Denny, of Knox county. The committee to nominate delegates to the Republican National Convention and Presidential electors for the State at large reported the following names: Electors—Gen. Nathan Kimball, Hon. J. S. Buckler, Captain John Schwartz, Hon. W. A. Woods. Delegates to the National Convention—Governor Conrad Baker, Hon. A. A. Lane and General George K. Steele. The report was unanimously concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following: The Republicans of Indiana, by their delegates in Convention assembled, in appealing once more to the people of the State for the support of their candidates for public office, declare, first, that in the future as in the past, we will adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and firmly sustain the Constitution of the United States as the true basis of popular freedom, and will maintain the equal rights of all men before the law, and the authority of the National Government against all the theories of State rights; second, that we therefore approve of the acts of Congress and of the administration which put the rights of all citizens under the protection of national authority, when they are assailed by hostile legislation or by the violence of armed associations, whether open or secret, and we demand the enforcement of laws that these rights may be securely and amply protected wherever and whenever invaded; third, congratulates the country on the complete restoration of the Union, now as heretofore remember with gratitude our brave soldiers and seamen, who imperilled their lives in their country's service, and saved the nation in the hour of her peril, and declares that our obligation to them shall never be forgotten; demands that bounties shall be paid without cost to the recipient, and that the widows and orphans of the fallen dead, wards of the nation, shall receive the nation's protection; and while cheerfully assuming all these burdens cannot forget, and the American people cannot forget, that to the Democratic party, not to the South, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion; fourth, that we indorse the action of Congress and the administration in maintaining the traditionary policy of the nation of living in friendly relations with other governments, yet avoiding entangling alliances with them, as evidenced in checking hostile expeditions from our shores, refusing to interfere in domestic revolutions, even where our sympathies are strongly enlisted, and leaving to the arbitration of disputed claims while demanding admission for wrong done; fifth, that we approve the action of Congress and the present administration in their efforts to reduce the expenditures in the several departments and in the reduction of the tariff and internal taxes as rapidly as the receipts of the Government will admit, while continuing to maintain the public credit by the sure and gradual payment of the debt of the nation, and fully discharging the obligation due her soldiers, sailors and pensioners; sixth, that we favor all efforts looking to the development of the great industrial interests of the State, and we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in any revision of the tariff to secure the coal and iron interest of our State all the incidental protection consistent with a due regard to the principles of reducing the burden of taxation; seventh, that the influence of Congress and the administration to the present financial policy, in spite of the hostility of political opponents, has been fully justified by the security and increased confidence it has given to all the business affairs of the country; eighth, that the financial affairs of the State and nation should be conducted on principles of economy, useless offices should be abolished and salaries limited to fair compensation, recommend the abolition of the office of State Agent and State Printer; ninth, approves further grants of public lands to railroad or other corporations, and demands that the public domain by reserved for the use of actual settlers, and the obligation of the country to its brave defenders and purposes of general education; tenth, that Congress ought to interfere for the protection of emigrants, to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them in the shape of capital and taxes under laws of New York and other seaboard States, the true policy of the country being to extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of other countries to cast their lot with us and share on perfect terms of equality the blessings which we enjoy; eleventh, opposes the efforts being made for honest government by the exposure, removal and punishment of corrupt officials, whether of municipalities, State or nation, and announces unceasing hostility to all attempts by corporations, monopolies or conventions to influence elections or legislation of the State by the use of corrupt means; twelfth, that as the general dissemination of knowledge and learning among the people is essential to the existence of a free republic, we hold the public free schools to be the safeguard of our liberties, and pledge ourselves to cherish and support them; thirteenth, that we are in favor of such a revision of our criminal code as will secure the more speedy and effectual administration of justice, and such wise and judicious legislation as will enforce individual responsibility for all acts affecting the public interests; fourteenth, that the efforts now being made by the workingmen of the nation to improve their own condition, and more completely to vindicate their independence of class subordination, meet our cordial approbation, and we protest that the Republican party is the true friend of the laborer, we point to the fact that while opposing all attempts to array capital and labor against each other, as unfindly destructive, it has shown by the efforts of this party that labor was emancipated from the ownership of capital, free homesteads provided for settlers of the public domains, the hours of labor reduced, and complete equality of rights established before the law, and therefore we invite workingmen to seek whatever further advantage or ameliorations they desire within the embrace of the party of liberty and equality; fifteenth, favors the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by the last Legislature, to prohibit the State from assuming or paying the canal debt, which was charged exclusively on the Wabash and Erie Canal under the Legislature of 1846; sixteenth, indorses the administration of Governor Baker, and cordially plauds the firm, able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his high office; seventeenth, that our Senators and Republican members of Congress deserve the approbation of their constituents for the firm, able and energetic manner in which they have each charged their duties; eighteenth, that the administration of General Grant has been characterized by the wisdom of the Republican party, and eminently just, firm, able and humane, and such as fulfills his pledges and deserves our cordial support, and therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of Grant and Colfax as our candidates for President and Vice President.

The resolutions were adopted amid deafening cheers and applause, but one single negative vote being given. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1872, 7:30 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise with cold northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States for Friday; a falling barometer and rising temperature prevail by Friday morning from the lower lakes to Missouri and northwestward; increasing southerly winds and threatening weather expected by Friday noon throughout the upper Mississippi valley, with possibly high southeast winds in the Southern and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts Thursday night.

West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 22.—The Committee of the Whole of the Constitutional Convention has terminated its discussion of the report of the Committee on Taxation and Finance, and omitted, by a vote of 42 to 28, the clause in the present constitution relating to taxation and finance, and especially providing for the payment of the indebtedness to the State of Virginia incurred by the separation and establishment of West Virginia, leaving the Legislature with authority to provide for the payment of any liability of the State prior to the adoption of the constitution.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

General Bridge Bill for the Ohio.

N. Y. Scrip Dividend Not Taxable.

SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL FROM FORNEY'S PEN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1872.

Colored Men Making their Power Felt.

At the Republican Convention in this district, held last night, Governor Henry D. Cooke was beaten first for delegate to Philadelphia, and second for alternate, and both times by the colored men. The explanation is that the colored voters here are demanding that all officers now appointed by the President, including Governor and Council, shall hereafter be elected. This Governor Cooke has not deemed for the best interest of citizens of the District. The vote in the Convention for the principal candidates as delegate were the following: John T. Cook, colored, 38; A. R. Shepard, 34; Governor Cooke, 27; F. A. Boswell, 27; for alternate, the first vote stood: Green, colored, 35; Governor Cooke, 26.

The Ohio River General Bridge Bill.

The Committee on Commerce have agreed to report Kerr's General Bridge bill for the Ohio river favorably. This is the bill agreed upon by the Board of Army Engineers. They have also agreed to report Conger's Shipping bill, and the sub-committee hope to finish the consideration of the General Steamboat bill to-night.

Personal.

Henry Reed, of Ohio, is here, and about to become one of the editors of the *Capital*.

The Scrip Dividend Tax.

It is stated that Commissioner Douglass will deliver a decision to-morrow on the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend tax, and that the decision will relieve the company from the tax assessed upon them. The amount of tax involved is about $12,000. The position taken is said to be that the addition to the stock merely represented a revolution, and not earnings within the meaning of the law.

The Chicago Delegation

Now here, after consultation this morning, deferred their anticipated visit upon the President to-day, for reasons of expediency. Various members, however, have been busy since their arrival, explaining to Senators the necessity for the passage of the bill, and showing that these residents of Chicago who are not opposed to it are directly interested in enriching themselves through combinations to force up the prices of building materials.

General O. O. Howard delivered a lecture to-night at the Congregational Church, in behalf of the New England Church, lately destroyed by fire, in Chicago. General Logan and Governor Bross also spoke. Subscriptions to the amount of $250 were mised.

Forney on Schurz.

The following editorial by Forney, written immediately after his return to Philadelphia, is regarded here as the most significant of any since his resignation:

"Glittering audiences always attend the sensational drama, and General Carl Schurz attracted a crowd to the Academy of Music on Tuesday. Besides, we must remember that Washington City is filled with a large body of rebel citizens. The truth is that former Southern secession society has drifted into old haunts and anything that operates against the Republican party and its success is sure to attract them. We are far from believing that General Schurz is in any sympathy with the Democratic party; he is too old and too brave a soldier against slavery. That his animosities have carried him astray we have no doubt, that he is disposed to look at the alleged sale of arms to the French Government with unusual jealousy is natural; but that with all his free trade and his amnesty proclivities, he has ever intended to join the political enemy we do not believe. Present agitation in Republican circles is simply the clearing of the atmosphere—no indication of weakness, but a cool spirit of strength of an organization that can permit the fullest investigation into alleged errors, even into the conduct of those who are called its leaders. Suppose the Democratic party, in the day of its supremest power, had invited as full an investigation into the acts of its leaders, how long would it have lasted! It should be remarked in reference to the exciting proceedings at Washington that all the committees of investigation have been originated by Republicans, and that no one Republican has yet been found willing to declare himself against the Republican nominee for President in 1872. In every case there is a deference to the ultimate tribunal. They question, they even quarrel, but no one Republican, with all his suspicions and hostility to General Grant, or to his cabinet ministers, or his private secretaries, has yet been found bold and brave enough to declare his readiness to oppose the next Republican nominee for President."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1872.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The advisory civil service board has almost completed its arrangements for carrying into effect the new civil service rules in their fullest extent. The examining boards for the departments, provided for in the eighth rule have not been designated yet by the President, but the appointments will probably not be delayed so as to embarrass or retard the execution of the plans of the advisory board.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO BOILER PLATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved a resolution adopted by the board of supervising inspectors of steamboats in regard to the inspection of boiler iron, which requires that for the present all iron and steel plates used in the construction of marine boilers after the 28th of February, 1872, shall be considered as in compliance with the law on that subject, Sections 36, 37 and 38 of the steamboat act of February 28, 1871, when the same are stamped according to law, and examined by the inspectors before being used. The inspectors may require the iron and steel plates to be tested in order to satisfy them as to quality and strength.

NEW STEAMBOAT CERTIFICATES.

The blank forms of the new certificates to be used by steamboat inspectors under the act of February 28, 1871, have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and are ready for issue. The forms are six in number, and are adapted to all classes of steamers and to the different waters of the United States navigated by them. It is made the duty of the inspector to affirmatively or negatively fill the blanks therein, so that the true condition of the vessel and her equipments will appear, and a copy of the same when issued will be required to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Department may also understand the true condition of the vessel.

COL. FORNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The President, it is understood, has determined to appoint as collector of the port of Philadelphia E. A. Souder, a retired merchant, an old-time Abolitionist and straight Republican; a member of the Board of Trade, Seamen's Society, Bankers and Brokers' Exchange.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., February 22, 1872.

The celebration of Washington's birthday at this place was a grand affair. At half-past seven this evening the Wayne Opera House, one hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide, was literally jammed with people, from two thousand to twenty-five hundred being present. An elegant supper was served at eight o'clock, after which toasts were read and responded to, as follows: "Washington," responded to by Hon. Martin Welker; "The Republican Party, its past, present and future," responded to by Governor E. F. Noyes; "The Soldiers' and Sailors," responded to by Gen. J. R. Sherwood; "General Grant, highly successful at the head of our arms, equally so at the head of the Nation," responded to by Captain A. S. McClure; "The Ladies," responded to by Ben. Douglas. Letters were read from Hon. James Monroe, Member of Congress from the Nineteenth District, and ex-Governor Dennison. Afterwards the tables were removed and about four hundred couples "tripped the light fantastic toe" until the wee hours of morning. The exercises were enlivened by music by the Wooster Independent Silver Cornet Band.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Man Killed on a Coal Siding.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Gusch, who was killed on the evening previous, on the coal railroad at Turtle Creek. The branch track where the melancholy accident happened runs from the Pennsylvania Railroad to some coal mines in the vicinity of Turtle Creek station, and belongs to the New York and Cleveland Gas, Coal and Coke Company. Mr. Gusch was leaving his premises by a rear gate which opened upon the branch track, just as an engine came along. He attempted to cross in front of it, but was too late, and was knocked down and killed almost instantly, the engine passing over his body and mangling it in a frightful manner. Deceased was sixty-two years of age, a widower, and leaves eight children.

The British schooner Lark, which was seized a few weeks ago by a Spanish cruiser on suspicion of landing arms for the Cuban insurgents, has been released.

LABOR REFORM.

National Convention at Columbus, O.

Platform of Principles Adopted.

Judge David Davis, of Illinois, Nominated for President.

Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

COLUMBUS, O., February 22.—The National Labor Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning, and spent much time in discussing the question of admitting as a delegate James Kilgore, a representative of the International Society No. 29 of Pennsylvania. He was finally admitted as part of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Committee on Platform reported for adoption resolutions which were taken up seriatim and adopted. The preamble declares as follows:

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority or established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, and entitled to large religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive separate emoluments and privileges from the government but in consideration of public services, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed, and we believe that all the evils resulting from unjust legislation, now affecting the industrial classes, can be removed by adopting the principles contained in the following declaration:

The resolutions declare, First, that it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

Second, that the national debt should be paid in good faith according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people and future earnings of labor to enrich a few capitalists and bondholders.

Third, that justice demands that the burdens of the Government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest is in violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

Fourth, that the public lands of the United States belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals or to corporations, but be held for the benefit of the landless settlers in amounts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Fifth, that Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we do not produce, and that such shall lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as we, having raw materials in abundance, will encourage by further developing the resources of the country.

Sixth, that the importation of Chinese as laborers is an evil and should be prohibited by legislation.

Seventh, for the enactment of a law by which mechanics and laborers employed by government contractors and municipalities shall not be compelled to perform more than eight hours labor per day.

Eighth, demands the abolition of contract labor in prisons.

Ninth, declares in favor of assessing and collecting war taxes during the progress of war, instead of levying the debt on posterity.

Tenth, calls for Congressional legislation to prevent exhorbitant charges by railroads and telegraphs.

Eleventh, declares in favor of the one-term principle, alliances with them.

Twelfth, favoring Federal amnesty and equality of rights and privileges to all.

After the report of the Committee on Platform had been read, Mr. Elliott, of New York, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Capitalists and monopolizers of the products of industry can, by concentration of their means, control their power in any branches of industry and thereby subject them to privation and want, thus compelling them, from necessity, to submit to just such as they may choose to dictate, therefore,

Resolved, That our system of government be so amended as to empower the Government to institute branches of industry and remunerative employment to all idle people in the community at equitable terms, time and compensation, and to prevent our Representatives and Legislators from assuming the office of Capitalists, and instead of servants of the people, and establish the principle of the referendum by which the people may refuse to ratify any act they may consider unjust, and may demand semi-annually to ratify and reject the acts of their public servants.

J. T. Elliott, Secretary of the International Society of America, spoke in favor of the resolution.

H. H. Day, of New York, also supported the resolution. He said the people demand this action.

Alex. Troup, of Conn., spoke in favor of the referendum portion of the resolution. He argued that the veto power should be in the hands of the people.

This resolution was then referred to the Committee on Platform, who soon reported it back, with the recommendation that the same is inexpedient to indorse the spirit of the resolution. The report of the committee was agreed to—58 to 14.

The platform as a whole was then agreed to.

Horace H. Day, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the true labor reformers of to-day know no difference between race, color, sex or nationality, and we believe in equal rights and equal suffrage for all.

The resolution was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Mr. Schell, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recommending that all several State Conventions appoint State Committees, with authority to confer with other political parties that may adopt the nominees of this Convention, and to arrange a fair apportionment of electors among all such organizations. This resolution was also laid on the table.

The Committee on Platform reported the following additional plank:

Resolved, That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities, and confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for Congress to supervise the patent laws so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its ideas on inventions.

Resolved, That fitness and not political or personal consideration should be the only recommendation to official place, whether elective or appointive, and any and all laws looking to the establishment of this principle are heartily approved.

These resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, offered a resolution declaring it unwise for the Labor Reform party was to draw to itself men of all political parties, and that it was incumbent on the representatives of labor reform to make their selection of candidates from among those men who are identified with the labor reform movement, having indorsed the labor reform platform, and having no connection with any other political party.

Several delegates urged the adoption of this resolution, on the ground that this would relieve the labor movement of the odium now attached to it from the fact that the press claimed that this third party movement was merely a tail to either the Republican or Democratic party. Other delegates urged that the resolution was full in the mouths of delegates and should be defeated. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Cameron, of Kansas, said he was instructed by his State to move that the nomination of President by postponed until May. Not agreed to.

The nomination of candidates for President being next in order, the names of John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, George W. Julian, of Indiana, John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, David Davis, of Illinois, Geo. Francis Train, of New York, Horace Greeley, of Massachusetts, Horace Greeley, of New York, Joel M. Parker, of New Jersey, Peter Cooper and H. H. Day, of New York, and Richard Trevellick, of Michigan, were presented as candidates for this nomination. The names of Greeley, Ewing, Cooper, Day and Trevellick were withdrawn, and an informal ballot was taken which resulted as follows: Geary, 56; Day, 59; Davis 47; Phillips, 13; Palmer, 8; Julian, 6; and Parker, 7.

The Convention then went into the first formal ballot, which resulted as follows: Whole vote cast, 201; Davis, 88; Phillips, 52; Geary, 45; Day, 8; Parker, 7; Julian, 1. No choice.

Geary's name was then withdrawn and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Horace Greeley were nominated.

The second ballot was then taken and resulted: Davis, 96; Day, 9; Phillips, 12; Brown, 14; Greeley, 41; Parker, 7; Julian, 5.

The names Phillips, Greeley, Julian and Brown were now withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted: Davis, 201; Parker, 7; Day, 5.

The nomination of David Davis, of Ills., was then made unanimous and a telegram sent to him announcing the fact and the nomination.

The nomination of Vice President being next in order, the names of Joel Parker, New Jersey; Edwin M. Chamberlain, of Connecticut, A. M. West, of Massachusetts; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and W. G. Bryan, of Tennessee, were presented. An informal ballot resulted: Parker, 90; Chamberlain, 72; West, 18; Ewing, 13; Bryan, 10.

The first formal ballot was then taken and resulted Parker, 112; Chamberlain, 57; Ewing, 22.

Parker's nomination was then made unanimous.

After appointing a committee to wait on the Nominee and an executive committee of one from each State, the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the National Executive Committee.

THE McCLURE-GRAY CASE.

What the Philadelphia Reformers Expect to Prove.

(Philadelphia correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

The sub-"Committee of Public Safety," charged with the investigation of election frauds, has been pressing a thorough canvass frauds, has been pressing a thorough canvass of the frauds in the Fourth District, and while I am not in possession of the details of the evidence they have in their possession, I feel warranted in saying they will make it utterly impossible for Mr. Gray to hold his seat, whether a contest is allowed or not. There are several of the city's most competent and resolute men on that committee. They have in their possession startling developments—facts far surpassing the allegations made by the defeated candidate. If a committee shall be drawn by the Senate to try the case, it is probable that the Citizens' Committee on Frauds will appoint one or more of its members, to appear privately before the Senate Committee, in presence of Mr. Gray, and there present their sweeping evidence. It is doubtful whether he will venture to put in an answer. The petition before the Senate claims McClure's election by three thousand majority, but it is now well understood that the majority claimed is too small. One of the Committee declared to-day that Mr. Gray was beaten by the honest vote of not less than from four to five thousand.

While no facts can be got from the Citizens' Committee at present—their sessions being secret and their actions held in the strictest confidence—many facts are gathered from the political committees which had the investigations in hand before the Committee of Safety was fairly organized. In ten precincts alone, out of 114, more than the majority returned for Gray was made up by false counting alone, exclusive of repeaters and other illegal votes polled. In ten other precincts note less, than 1,000 legal votes have been detected, and there are over thirty other precincts abounding with frauds of the most flagrant character. It is ascertained by the affidavits of well known party workers that in many precincts not one-third the vote cast for McClure was counted for him. In one precinct Gray returned a majority more than three times greater than McClure's vote, and a canvass of the voters shows that McClure received more than enough legal votes to give him a majority over all the votes cast, including repeaters. In many instances where McClure received two-thirds of the votes polled, the votes were just transposed by the return judges, and in some instances he had a majority during the hour all the votes were returned for Gray. The names of all these election officers are in the hands of the Citizens' Committee.

Second, that the national debt should be paid in good faith according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people and future earnings of labor to enrich a few capitalists and bondholders.

Third, that justice demands that the burdens of the Government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests, and that exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortionate rates of interest is in violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

Fourth, that the public lands of the United States belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals or to corporations, but be held for the benefit of the landless settlers in amounts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Fifth, that Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we do not produce, and that such shall lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as we, having raw materials in abundance, will encourage by further developing the resources of the country.

Sixth, that the importation of Chinese as laborers is an evil and should be prohibited by legislation.

Seventh, for the enactment of a law by which mechanics and laborers employed by government contractors and municipalities shall not be compelled to perform more than eight hours labor per day.

Eighth, demands the abolition of contract labor in prisons.

Ninth, declares in favor of assessing and collecting war taxes during the progress of war, instead of levying the debt on posterity.

Tenth, calls for Congressional legislation to prevent exhorbitant charges by railroads and telegraphs.

Eleventh, declares in favor of the one-term principle, alliances with them.

Twelfth, favoring Federal amnesty and equality of rights and privileges to all.

After the report of the Committee on Platform had been read, Mr. Elliott, of New York, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Capitalists and monopolizers of the products of industry can, by concentration of their means, control their power in any branches of industry and thereby subject them to privation and want, thus compelling them, from necessity, to submit to just such as they may choose to dictate, therefore,

Resolved, That our system of government be so amended as to empower the Government to institute branches of industry and remunerative employment to all idle people in the community at equitable terms, time and compensation, and to prevent our Representatives and Legislators from assuming the office of Capitalists, and instead of servants of the people, and establish the principle of the referendum by which the people may refuse to ratify any act they may consider unjust, and may demand semi-annually to ratify and reject the acts of their public servants.

J. T. Elliott, Secretary of the International Society of America, spoke in favor of the resolution.

H. H. Day, of New York, also supported the resolution. He said the people demand this action.

Alex. Troup, of Conn., spoke in favor of the referendum portion of the resolution. He argued that the veto power should be in the hands of the people.

This resolution was then referred to the Committee on Platform, who soon reported it back, with the recommendation that the same is inexpedient to indorse the spirit of the resolution. The report of the committee was agreed to—58 to 14.

The platform as a whole was then agreed to.

Horace H. Day, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the true labor reformers of to-day know no difference between race, color, sex or nationality, and we believe in equal rights and equal suffrage for all.

The resolution was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Mr. Schell, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recommending that all several State Conventions appoint State Committees, with authority to confer with other political parties that may adopt the nominees of this Convention, and to arrange a fair apportionment of electors among all such organizations. This resolution was also laid on the table.

The Committee on Platform reported the following additional plank:

Resolved, That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities, and confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for Congress to supervise the patent laws so as to give labor more fully the benefit of its ideas on inventions.

Resolved, That fitness and not political or personal consideration should be the only recommendation to official place, whether elective or appointive, and any and all laws looking to the establishment of this principle are heartily approved.

These resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, offered a resolution declaring it unwise for the Labor Reform party was to draw to itself men of all political parties, and that it was incumbent on the representatives of labor reform to make their selection of candidates from among those men who are identified with the labor reform movement, having indorsed the labor reform platform, and having no connection with any other political party.

Several delegates

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.

THE call for a public meeting in aid of the proposition for new United States buildings in Pittsburgh is timely and important. A strong committee should be commissioned for Washington. Of all the cities making similar applications, not one can present stronger reasons than we can. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be fully attended.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is reported as expressing the opinion that he sees nothing in the present attitude of the Alabama claims question to lead him to believe that England will withdraw from the Treaty of that claims for incidental damages should not be presented by the United States. Mr. ADAMS *is high authority* in this matter, and he having just returned from England his opinions are entitled to have weight.

THE President dined with a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia yesterday as the guests of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY. The company was not composed wholly of those who have been the warmest friends and mutual supporters, and probably were their names given to the public it would be generally conceded that the host is making good progress in creating opportunities for a better understanding among Republicans.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD the other day delivered in Congress what the Democratic papers state to have been, and what unquestionably was, an exceedingly powerful address on the demoralization of public life. Few persons are better calculated to speak on this subject understandingly and authoritatively than the orator in question. In pressing home a point nothing tells so much upon or goes so far to convince a skeptical audience, as the personal experience of the speaker concerning the matter in hand. It is not stated whether the honorable gentleman recited any passages from his own history by way of illustrating and enforcing his argument, but he might have done so with most admirable dramatic effect. "I believe in the doctrine of total depravity," said one disputant to another, discussing a theological point. "So you ought," rejoined his antagonist; "you exemplify it so thoroughly."

A FEW weeks ago JUSTIN MCCARTHY wrote that the English Tories, under the leadership of DISRAELI, were fully convinced that they were on the eve of a return to office, and—he added—he was by no means convinced that it was an incorrect impression. Subsequent events have shown that this was a pretty shrewd judgment concerning the inharmonious condition of affairs. The vote on Tuesday night on the proposition to declare a want of confidence in the GLADSTONE ministry would seem to forebode its approaching downfall. Last session, on the occasion of a similar test vote, the Government was sustained by a majority of ninety-four; which the other night had dwindled down to a meagre twenty-seven. What with the Temperance question, the Education question, Irish Home Rule, the Ballot bill, the Alabama perplexity, and other grave issues of the time, it is evident that Mr. GLADSTONE'S resources of mangement will be taxed to the utmost. The number of his supporters s growing fine by degrees and beautifully less, and it will probably not be a great while before his attempt to steer clear of Scylla wrecks him on Charybdis—adding another to the list of those who, letting I dare not wait upon I would, between two stools come to the ground.

A RECENTLY published report concerning our trans-Atlantic steam traffic, shows that while no steamer carrying the United States flag sails from New York to any European port, almost every country of that quarter of the globe possesses one or more lines of steamships to New York. Great Britain has six distinct lines, numbering seventy-seven first-class vessels, with a tonnage of 206,162 tons; Germany has two lines, numbering twenty-two vessels, with a carrying capacity of 63,000 tons, which by the close of the present year will be increased by two more lines; France has an aggregate tonnage up to 120,000 tons; France has four vessels, with a total burden of 12,192 tons, and the Denmark line has two ships, of 3,600 tons total burden; in addition to which two new lines have recently been formed in Norway and Italy, respectively, to trade between the ports of those countries and New York, making a grand total of some 150 steamers, with a carrying capacity of upwards of 350,000 tons. The total number of voyages made by these foreign steamers from New York last year was 646, of which 484 were to British ports. It is anticipated, however, that the large and constantly increasing trade between Germany and the United States, will in a short time cause a demand for almost as many steamers between the former country and New York as now ply between that port and Great Britain. These statistics are not very flattering to our patriotism and pride, and pretty plainly show the necessity for the speedy adoption by Congress of some liberal plan calculated to promote the advancement of the maritime interests of the nation.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the people of that city are rapidly forgetting the evil days just behind them, and manifest much confidence in the future. In order to witness the exhibition of the *Roi Carrotte* they are willing to pay 150 francs for a *loge* and 60 francs for a *stalle*. The pictures of the modern painters are sold for higher prices than ever before at the public sales, and a single amateur, M. ARCHAIS, has in a few months expended 600,000 francs on his gallery. This Frenchman, we are told, has been the most important rival of the rich picture buyers of New York. Then the correspondent adds: "The American colony in Paris is always the most gay, the most brilliant and the most charitable of all the foreign colonies there. This evening at the *salle* Herz it gives a theatrical representation, which will be succeeded by two others, for the benefit of the poor peasants of France and of the burnt out of Chicago." It is interesting to learn that even under a French republic, our compatriots are still able to keep up their spirits. With their well known aristocratical, not to say monarchical prejudices and proclivities, it is painful to reflect how desolate and forsaken many of them must feel in a Paris unhonored and unblessed by the presence of an Emperor—Louis NAPOLEON, or some other. Perhaps they find some slight compensation in the presence of the Orleans princes. Still one can not help thinking that it is hardly magnanimous or grateful for the American colony to be so jolly during the exile of the two great personages to whom they were so devoted formerly.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The question of the protection of domestic industry has been from the beginning of our Government a living issue in American politics. For fifty years at least it has entered in a greater or less degree into every Presidential campaign. Political parties have differed as to the degree of protection and the manner of applying the policy. We have had the tariff of specific duties enacted in the interest of protection as its principal object. We have had the tariff for revenue with incidental protection—but protection we have had in some degree at all times. We think it may be safely affirmed that amid all the differences of opinion on this subject, and notwithstanding the violent opposition at all times made to a greater or less extent in certain quarters, a majority of the people of the United States have always been, and are now, in favor of the protective policy.

It is not our purpose, nor can it be necessary in Pennsylvania, to enter upon a vindication of what was in times past called the "American system." Pennsylvania is emphatically a manufacturing State. Philadelphia as a manufacturing city ranks first on the American Continent. Pittsburgh, the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, is certainly the second. In glass and some of the manufactures of iron she surpasses Philadelphia herself. There is no part of the State in which the operation of the policy has not been beneficent to manufactures and people, and no quarter in which the abandonment of the principles of protection would not bring disaster, misery and ruin in its train. This is so well understood in Pennsylvania, that few persons can be found of any party to openly advocate the doctrine of free trade. The Democratic party, in the other States more or less hostile to protection, in Pennsylvania professes to be in accord with the general sentiment.

With these interests and these convictions it is not in the least degree probable that the people of Pennsylvania will cast their vote for a Presidential candidate under any circumstances who is not a pronounced friend of the protective policy.

It is now evident that the question of protection will enter largely into the next Presidential campaign, and the time has come for a calm and dispassionate survey of the political field on this question.

The Democratic party has always embodied the principal elements of opposition to the protective system. Free trade is at this day the dominant idea of the Democratic organization. A small section of the Republican party, chiefly in the Western States, with a few adherents in the Eastern cities, have formed an organization with free trade as the fundamental idea, styling themselves "Revenue Reformers." They boldly announce their purpose to co-operate with the Democratic party, and with any party, for the propagation of their hurtful heresy.

It is not to be denied that a majority of the Republicans in Missouri, Illinois, and other western States, who have raised the standard of opposition to the present national administration, are free traders. The leaders of this movement, including GRATZ BROWN, and all who have been active in the movement for the Cincinnati Convention, however sound on other articles of the Republican creed, can never have the support of Pennsylvania Republicans, and their influence will not be felt even as a disturbing force in the approaching campaign in this State.

EX-Secretary COX, and other prominent Republicans in Ohio, who have been favoring and promoting the opposition to Gen. GRANT, are free traders. Indeed, with few exceptions, the opposition to the present administration in all the States where it exists seems to sympathize with this free trade movement. Of course there are notable exceptions, the New York *Tribune*, for example, which, notwithstanding its hostility to Gen. GRANT, has declared its purpose to support him in opposition to any anti-tariff candidate. It may be safely assumed, too, that the course of Mr. GREELEY will be followed by all sincere friends of the protective policy, however disaffected towards the present administration.

What then is the interest and duty of Pennsylvania Republicans? Manifestly to rally in the support of the candidate of the party who, being sound on the question of protection, combines in the highest degree the elements of party and popular strength. In our judgment Gen. GRANT is that candidate. In fact he is so manifestly preferred by a majority of the Republican party, that any other Republican candidate is quite out of the question, and no other has been prominently presented. We do not disguise the fact that an undercurrent of opposition to his administration exists; and our readers know that distinguished Republicans, who have deserved well of the country and party, are in active hostility to him in Congress and elsewhere. It may be conceded that the administration has failed to give satisfaction to the entire Republican party; but it is a noteworthy fact, that even those who have assailed it with the sharpest criticism have equally disclaimed imputation on the patriotism and integrity of the President. The straight forward manliness which Gen. GRANT has exhibited in rectifying mistakes and correcting errors, his determination to reform abuses of long standing, for which his administration is not responsible, and to punish offenders whenever and wherever discovered, have given him an increased hold on the public confidence. In the collection of the revenue and its general policy the administration has been eminently successful. Gen. GRANT'S views on the question of protection are entirely satisfactory to Pennsylvania Republicans, and his amnesty and civil service reform recommendations ought to satisfy the most advanced Republicans everywhere. In fact, the efforts of the President to relieve the civil service of the corrupting influences of appointments (heretofore controlled by members of Congress), as rewards for political services rendered or to be rendered, without reference to the capacity or integrity of the appointee—efforts unassisted and even opposed and ridiculed by some of the self-constituted champions of the administration—are approved and commended by disinterested men of all parties. The dispensation of the public patronage during the past three years of the administration has doubtless displeased many Republicans, and mistakes have been made in the matter of appointments. These are in nine cases out of ten justly chargeable to Congressional influence, which has practically despoiled the President of the power of appointment, while in theory and in fact he alone is held responsible. Members of Congress of both Houses, by claiming and actually controlling the appointments in the civil service, have had it in their power for years past to make the President of the United States a party to every contest of faction, an instrument for promoting schemes of political ambition or for rewarding friends and sometimes punishing enemies of their own in every State and district of the Union. The result is disaffection and demoralization of the party organization in certain localities, and in some cases incapacity and dishonesty in office. A faction in one State or district claims the support of the President; another in the same place complains of political ostracism by the administration, while the President himself is in happy ignorance of the existence of either. In some States we have had and have now the pitiable spectacle of the entire party divided into hostile camps and led by rival leaders carrying on a deadly political warfare, each against the other, about what? About offices. No other ground of difference. The friends of Fenton claim that they are ostracised because their chief is not personally in kindly relations with the President. We hesitate not to say that this shameless Congressional interference in the matter of appointments has done more to disorganize the Republican party than all other causes together. The practice is not new—it has existed for many years, but its baleful consequences were never before so distinctly visible. Let the party stand by the President in his present efforts to reform the Civil Service. Let it help him to shake off the incubus of Congressional interposition in the matter of appointments. He needs the support of the people, for power and patronage usurped are never willingly relinquished.

The President was the unanimous choice of the Republican party in 1868, and we do not believe that the popular confidence in his patriotism, ability and integrity has been diminished. He will undoubtedly be renominated, and probably without serious opposition, and we do not believe that any successful combination can be made against him.

THE QUESTION OF THE HARO CHANNEL.

All readers are aware that England and the United States, in the Washington Treaty, agreed to refer their dispute concerning the San Juan question, or rather concerning the Haro channel, to the decision of the German Emperor. Each of the parties to the controversy has lately laid before his imperial majesty a statement of the case with an exposition of the arguments by which, from the point of view of each, it seems to be supported. The English memoir on the subject, as we learn, is written in the French language. The American memoir is in German, and on the titlepage the American ambassador at the Court of Berlin, GEORGE BANCROFT, is named as its author. A German journal speaks of the introduction as characteristic, and from it quotes a few paragraphs in which Mr. BANCROFT begins with the statement that:

"The treaty of which the disputed interpretation is now submitted for settlement to Your Majesty was concluded more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British ministerial council which planned and laid it before the United States Government for acceptance, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest, with a single exception, are no more. The English Ambassador at Washington, who signed it, is dead. Of the American statesmen engaged in the transaction the Ambassador to London, the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State, and all the constitutional advisers of the President, except one, are gone. I alone," says Mr. Bancroft, "remain behind, and after more than seventy completed years, the set term of life in Holy Scripture, am chosen by my country to uphold her rights."

Mr. BANCROFT then goes on to say that at six different times the United States have received the proposal to submit the question of their northeast boundary to a process of arbitration, and six times they have declined to subject themselves to a decision, where the matter involved was so important and the right so clear.

"When, however, an agreement was attained to lay the question before Your Majesty, my country resolved to change her procedure. We are now ready, in the heart of Europe, before a tribunal from which none other than a righteous judgment can proceed to set forth how well grounded our claims, and how entirely conformable to moderation and justice our leading principles have been. The matter in dispute embraces in it questions of geography, history and international law, and we regard it as good fortune that the discussion will take place in the midst of a nation whose sons have been cultured in these sciences by a CARL RITTER, a RANKE, and a HUPFER. * * *

"In the meantime, your Majesty has secured for the German people a measure of unity and peace, and has attained to a height of success such as were never before vouchsafed by Providence to a German soldier or statesman. Would it not be to the German Emperor the crown of his fame, in the fulness of his years and in quiet after the mighty conflicts of an eventful life, to effect a reconciliation between the two younger branches of the great German family?"

While referring to this subject of imperial arbitration, it may be worth while to correct a misapprehension which seems to exist in a good many minds. People who might be presumed to know better, really appear to believe that when a royal personage undertakes to act as arbitrator in a dispute between nations, his Majesty actually takes upon himself the entire work of investigating the case submitted, gathering papers and, if necessary, summoning witnesses into the royal presence, etc. If this were necessary probably few Kings would be willing to assume the high office, unless they happened to be very poor in funds and were tempted by big fees. Then, it may be that few republicans, dominated by the prejudices of their kind, would be found ready to submit an important dispute to a royal arbitrator. In fact, the old presumption in favor of a king's wisdom long ago ceased to exist outside of court circles. No doubt the San Juan boundary question will be submitted by the German Emperor to several of his subjects whose studies and character best qualify them to arrive at sound conclusions touching the points in debate, and his Majesty's decision will be determined by their opinions. Hence those journalists or letter-writers who were, or professed themselves, so much concerned lest the old Emperor's death and the succession of his son should throw the settlement into the hands of Queen VICTORIA'S son-in-law, may dismiss their anxiety.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Upper Forest Tin Works, near Swansea, Wales, have capped the climax of thin paper. They have produced a sheet 10x8 inches, weighing 20 grains, which is but 16 grains for 44 surface inches, and it requires 4,800 placed side by side to make one inch in thickness. The thinnest sheet of tissue paper to be purchased measures the 1,200th part of an inch—four times as thick as this.

In compliance with a Russian request the Ottoman Porte has announced its willingness to facilitate the passage through the Dardanelles in case a desire to this effect is expressed by all the signatory Powers of the Paris Treaty.

Unless the glorious uncertainty of the law, and the inglorious dexterity of the lawyers, shall yet interfere to prevent the execution of the sentence, Foster, the New York car-hook murderer, will be hanged on the 22d of March; the Supreme Court of that State and the Court of Appeals having each denied the motion for appeal in his case.

The spring trade is opening favorably in New York. The January sales this year were twice those of last January. A leading journal says: In spite of the many discouraging obstacles in the way of trade during the past six months, we have it on the best authority that thus far the trade this year has been greatly in advance of that of the same period in 1871.

The residents of the Central Branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio, have organized themselves into a society for the formation of a museum, to contain relics from all the battle-fields of the rebellion, and such other mementoes of the war as they may be able to obtain, and the erection of a monument in the Asylum grounds to the memory of those comrades who, having passed through their ordeal of fire, came there for rest, and are gradually passing away from our midst.

The people of Chicago do not take kindly to Senator Ferry's proposition to appropriate four millions of dollars for their use instead of allowing them to import lumber for rebuilding their city free of duty. They call it "Ferry's gift enterprise," and say that he is not a ferry, but rather a dam.

The savings banks in New York city have more than a hundred and fifty million dollars on deposit. The Bowery is the largest, having $23,808,000. This exceeds the deposits of any other savings institution in the country.

It is said the time was never known when a heavier freight trade was done between the Atlantic coast and the interior. The freight boats are making extra trips, and the railroads are driven to the utmost extent of their facilities.

A remarkable scene occurred in the Catholic church at Paterson, New Jersey, last Sunday, when the priest, after delivering a temperance sermon, called upon his people to join the army of teetallers, and told those so disposed to stand up. In an instant fully one thousand people were on their feet, repeating the pledge aloud, and receiving the priest's benediction. An observer says the meeting reminded him of one of O'Connell's monster emancipation assemblages.

A curious journalistic speculation is about to be tried in Paris. It is proposed by a "notable French financier" to start a journal which shall contain nothing but translations from the English, and some few other foreign journals, on France, her people and her affairs.

The growing opposition to capital punishment has now shown itself in the Kansas Legislature in a bill providing that no one shall be hung until one year after conviction, and not then unless the Governor issues a warrant for the execution, which he is under no obligation to do at all.

Gold is reported to have been discovered in Broome county, New York. The fact that it is said to have been found in "a vein a fourth of an inch thick" is calculated to throw discredit on the story in the estimation of old Californians. Besides, gold is not usually found in vain.

"Go ye into the highways." A London clergyman proposes an itinerating church, to reach the neglected masses. A large furniture van, with a belfry and seats, and other fittings, holding thirty or forty persons, is to pass from street to street, gathering a congregation and holding worship in one place, outrunners preceding it to invite attendance, and when then pass on, to repeat the same in another locality—and so from hour to hour, filled and emptied, reaching a great number who will not even come to chapels nor to Bible rooms.

THE educational report of Commissioner Eaton shows that American teachers are to be found in almost every country on the globe. China and Japan each maintain an institution presided over by an American educator. The school system and the civilization of the Sandwich Islands are entirely the outgrowth of the efforts of our citizens. Oahu College, at Punaloa, which has been endowed by the government of those islands, is presided over by an American. Robert College, at Constantinople, founded by a New Yorker, presided over by a New Englander, and numbering over a hundred students, has received the cordial recognition of the Sultan; besides which there are in Turkey four theological schools with 72 students, seven boarding schools for girls with 151 pupils, and 185 common schools with 5,679 scholars under the direction of the American Board; and in Syria there is a theological school and two girls' boarding schools with ninety-five pupils. In Jamaica there are a large number of American teachers, and it is said that the avidity with which the former slaves of that island, or their descendants, avail themselves of any opportunities, however imperfect, offered them for education, exactly agrees with the experience of our own Southern States. This missionary educational enterprise on the part of American citizens is exceedingly creditable, and is only alloyed by the reflection that we have in our own country between five and six millions of illiterati, and no missionaries from other countries to enlighten their dense ignorance.

THAT the caustic remarks of Mr. Stebbins concerning the anti-Chinese policy of California, at the late banquet in San Francisco to the Japanese princes, were richly deserved, subsequent as well as previous events have shown. The recent cold-blooded murder of a number of innocent and unoffending Chinese by a mob of white men at Los Angeles, will be remembered. The Coroner's jury found thirty-one of the rioters guilty, and they were indicted for murder. The first of the cases was the other day brought to trial, a verdict of "not guilty" being entered, the District Attorney stating that he had only Chinese testimony to offer, which was not "reliable." This case, of course, will serve as a precedent for the remainder, and these thirty-one butchers, every one of whom, according to the testimony adduced at the Coroner's inquest, richly deserved punishment, will consequently be turned loose to wreak their cowardly malice on other peaceable Asiatics at their will. If there is not another bloody massacre soon it will not be the fault of California "justice." It is respectfully suggested that copies of the proceedings had in the case should be presented to the Japanese Princes now visiting this country, and that a transcript should also be forwarded to the Imperial Court of China. It might facilitate the growth of reciprocal comity and commerce between ourselves and those countries—perhaps.

IT is not to be wondered at that King Amadeus should, as reported in yesterday's cabletelegrams, have at last grown so disgusted with the Spanish people as to have urged his father Victor Emanuel, to sanction his abdication. We ventured a year ago to predict that this would be the final upshot of the matter. All his efforts for the peace, prosperity and comfort of the Spanish people have been fruitless. Only a week or two ago a poor negro woman in Havana, learning that her children had been sold separately and away from her, she rushed to the top of the house and threw her three children, all of tender years, to the courtyard below, and then dashed herself headlong. What can be expected to come of a political system which produces despair and immolation like this, except complete ruin and overthrow, it is difficult to understand. Spain is laying up for herself a heritage of retribution and desolation, and if Amadeus desires to escape it, he should instantly pack up and go home.

AS was to have been expected, the New Orleans Congressional Investigating Committee, after a pretty thorough inquiry into all the matters connected with the Louisiana feuds have arrived at the conclusion that the whole affair was nothing more than a squabble over spoils of office. A monster reform Convention has been called to meet in New Orleans on the 23d of April, the address of the Committee stating that the issue is simply between "corruption and virtue, truth and deceit, honesty and thievery," and invoking the people, white and black, "all over the State of Louisiana, to organize upon one grand purpose of Reform."

A MICHIGAN paper thinks the Eastern States will be much healthier the coming summer in consequence of having sent off the larger portion of their stock of old clothes, which were more or less infected with contagious diseases, to the sufferers by the fires last fall. It doesn't indulge in any diagnosis concerning the recipients of the said old clothes.

A FIERCE HOWL.

Free Tea and Coffee—Democratic Rage.

Something to be Read and Remembered.

[From the New York World, Feb. 20, 1872.]

The Democrats who voted Monday in the House of Representatives to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, are unfit to be the representatives or the guides of the Democracy of the United States. *And if the Democracy of the United States were to follow the blind guidance of such blundering guides it would not deserve to receive the helm of government at the hands of the people next November.*

We do not forget that the House of Representatives is Republican by a majority of nearly 40. But the Democrats of the House number 102, and only 37 members voted against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, of whom some were Republicans.

All honor to the Democrats who voted *against* the repeal of the tea and coffee duties and so were faithful to the interests of 40,000,000 consumers.

All honor to the Democrats who, by thus voting *against* the repeal of a tax that takes $19,000,000 from the people and gives it *all* to the people's treasury, proclaimed their determination to liberate their fellow-citizens from taxes which plunder the people of $50,000,000 to put $19,000,000 of it into the Treasury, and $31,000,000 of it into the pockets of monopolists and swindling protectionists.

The vote of any Democrat, whoever he is, whatever his past history, to repeal the tea and coffee tax, is either the vote of an ignoramus, or the vote of a demagogue, or the vote of a protectionist's conscious or unconscious tool.

"Tea and coffee are of universal use; and the beverage of the poor; off with the tax." From the lips of a *Democrat*, such a plea betrays him an ignoramus in what it is his first business to know, having assumed the duty of laying great and burdensome taxes by accepting election as Congressman. *These* tea and coffee $19,000,000 taxes cast out of the budget, the people's backs are relieved of just so much—$19,000,000 exactly; no more, no less. But what man of you has a right to put M. C. after his name and then vote as if ignorant that there are other taxes which if cast away from the tariff will take no more than $19,000,000 from the Treasury, but will take $50,000,000 of burden from the backs of the people.

What man of you being a Democrat has a right to be ignorant that there are taxes now laid in the tariff upon ten (10) articles only, which take $365,000,000 from the pockets of the people, $1,000,000 for every day in the year, and put $85,000,000 thereof into the people's treasury and $280,000,000 into the pockets of the people's enemies—the monopolists. Every vote to repeal the tea and coffee tax was a vote bidding the $300,000,000 thieves go on.

"The Treasury gets more than we need. Let us cut off the taxes on foreign commodities and keep taxes on whatever competes with our domestic products." Such is the argument which some Democrats who are the conscious or unconscious tools of monopolists and protection-plunderers may pretend to base their action on. Such, too, is the latest utterance with which Grant, bullied by a batch of Pennsylvania monopolists, exhibited his empty-headed ignorance of the history of modern civilization, of those just principles of political economy which not even Greeley would dispute, and his blundering incompetency to apprehend the business of governments or the interests of the people. Is it this ignoramus and no-see-last whom any *Democrats* propose to follow in their votes?

A more importune time than now could never have been selected by Democratic Congressmen to exhibit their ignorance as economists, as tax-payers, and their Bœotian sagacity as politicians. Here are tens and hundreds of thousands of Republicans scattered over the country repelled from their party by its crimes against liberty and law, and by Grant's corruption, incompetency and nepotism, who are inwardly drawn to the Democratic party perhaps by old ties, or by the hope of its fidelity to its old principles, of a tariff for revenue only and free trade as nearly as possible, of sound wise statesmanship in the laying of burdens upon the people, of frugality in every sort of public expenditure.

This is the moment, just before an impending political campaign big with the dearest interests of the republic, this is the moment that Democratic Congressmen select to invite these swarming allies to our camp by themselves by flinging behind Grant and voting according to his blockhead dictum—taxes on foreign commodities—taxes on commodities of "domestic production."

The reconstruction of parties which has been talked of so much might take a new and quite unlooked for shape if it should be hereafter found, in the votes of these Democratic Congressmen, that the monopolists have got their hooks in *such* noses as well as in the nose of Grant.

PERSONAL.

A private letter from M. W. Canning, Esq., the former genial manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, written to a friend in this city, states that Fechter, who is at present in Europe, has made arrangements to play there, and has concluded not to open his theater in New York until next season. Mr. Canning had received a letter from Mr. Fechter, announcing these facts. Miss Le Clercq is playing a very successful engagement at the Boston Globe. Mr. Canning will probably take her on a starring tour at the close of her present engagement.

General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, late Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of that State, has gone to Washington for the purpose (so the South Carolina papers state), "of denouncing the vile calumny of Edmunds, of Vermont," who seems in a recent speech, to have charged him with greater or less complicity in the doings of the Ku-Klux-Klan. The gallant ex-rebel evidently belongs to that rare order of men who feel "a stain upon their honor like a wound," but it is to be hoped that he will not consider it beneath his dignity to explain on what grounds he in 1869 bought a horse at Edgefield, from a self-confessed murderer of a "nigger," in order to furnish him with the wherewithal to run away into the neighboring State of Georgia—the cream of the joke being that the supposed assassin was merely a vulgar thief who had trafficked on the credulity of the negro with the aid of a trumped up story and a stolen horse, which the too credulous purchaser was the next day compelled to return to its original owner.

Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Princeton, New Jersey. His disease is pneumonia. The best physicians of Princeton and New York are attending him, and it is hoped that he will ultimately recover.

The report that Secretary Fish has re-leased his Washington residence would seem to indicate that he has no intention of releasing his hold upon the cabinet.

Charles Francis Adams, representative of the United States in the Geneva Court of Arbitrators, belongs to a treaty-making family. His grandfather had the honor of signing the treaty of peace with England after the Revolution, and his father was one of the makers of the treaty of Ghent at the close of the last war with England.

The long and valuable diplomatic services of Baron Gerolt in this country have been handsomely acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany. In announcing his recall, the Baron William concedes his withdrawal from the diplomatic corps with a most liberal pension and a place in the Privy Council, with the title of Excellency. Prince Bismarck writes at the same time to acknowledge his faithful and valuable services.

At the performance of the melodrama of "Buffalo Bill, King of the Border Men," at the Bowery Theater, New York, on Wednesday night, the hero of the play was present in a box, in company with the author. As soon as he was recognized, the audience rose *en masse* and greeted him with an ovation such as actors at the more aristocratic theaters never received.

That horse shoe which Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, agreed to make with his own hands for the students of Cornell University, for the high price of $2,000, has been called for. The money has been sent, and the reverend blacksmith promises to send on the wrought iron receipt shortly. Of the money $600 went to the Michigan sufferers and $1,500 is to aid in rebuilding Mr. Collyer's church.

Samuel T. Day, acting Governor of Florida, during the impeachment of Governor Reed, is by birth a Virginian, and has been a resident of Florida since 1852. During the rebellion he was a zealous advocate of Union principles, and performed excellent service as post surgeon at Jacksonville. At the close of the war he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office in Florida, and in 1870 he declined successively appointments as Consul to Picton and Winnipeg. He is said to have united the Republican party of the State by his promotion to the Governorship, since his uprightness and integrity have won him the confidence and esteem of all.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is to read a poem in Boston next spring, which is being translated for her by the poet Longfellow. It will have a musical accompaniment.

The last news which has been received of the celebrated traveller, Ferdinand von Rechthofen, is to the effect that he has been obliged to suspend the fourth journey which he had undertaken on the west of China, the massacres of Tien-tsin having made the country unsafe for Europeans. He went to Japan in the hope of penetrating into the interior, but was refused permission by the Japanese government.

A *post mortem* examination is said to have proved that the heart of the late ex-Senator Grimes was one mass of disease and corruption, which, if it had been detected by his physicians, has been for months beyond the reach of human skill.

A Boston journal gossips in this wise of James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens. It says: "Both were unmarried, both headed their political parties, and were generally pitted against each other in all cases. But in most things they were unlike. Buchanan was aristocratic, selfish, and miserly. Stevens was plainly republican, homely in his style of life, open-handed, and gave away all he earned to everybody who wanted—churches, theaters, friends and foes. Buchanan was exacting in his fees, very saving, and died worth $300,000, the larger part of which was in cash securities. Stevens was always embarrassed, laid up nothing, and what his estate will bring is yet unknown. His house has been sold, and his books and furniture will soon be put under the hammer."

FROM SALEM, O.

New Baptist Church Dedicated—Revivals, Lecture, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, February 20, 1872.

The Baptists of this place are certainly deserving of commendation for the zeal and perseverance with which they have labored for several years past to erect a suitable building for public worship and other uses of a religious society. Like good old John the Baptist himself, they have resolutely laid the axe to the root of the tree—in their case, the tree of the pleasures of this world—and heroically denied themselves to accomplish this object. One lady declared she would sell her watch and chain, if need be, to accomplish the end in view; and others are believed to be made of the same stuff.

The fruit of the industry of this devoted people is a fine brick structure, situated on the corner of Main and Lisbon streets—an ornament to the town, an edifice of which the builders need never be ashamed. This house is built in the shape of a T—that is, a cross whose upright piece does not extend above the cross piece. Thus the needs of a vestry, which could not be met by a basement story, on account of the dampness of the location, are supplied by ante-rooms on either side of the audience room, about one-third as long as the main building—the width of these side rooms being about half their own length. The space over their ante-rooms serves for side galleries, each of which will seat about one hundred persons. There is also a gallery for the choir just over the main entrance to the building. It is said that the church will seat an audience of about six hundred. The painting and fresco work are very well done. Perhaps the most striking feature—which attracts attention on entering—is an "All seeing Eye" that looks down upon the the assembled throng.

Last Sunday morning the new church was crowded to its utmost capacity, the Disciples and Presbyterians dispensing with their own services to participate in the dedication. Rev. Mr. Lamb, pastor of the new church; Rev. Harrison Jones, Disciples and Rev. H. B. Fry, Presbyterian, conducted the preliminary exercises. J. B. Strawn, Treasurer of the Society, was then introduced, and stated that the whole cost of the edifice would not much exceed eleven thousand dollars, and that only three thousand five hundred remained unprovided for.

The Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, was then introduced, and preached for more than three-quarters of an hour from the following text: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts; my soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh cry out for the living God." Psalm 84, vs. 1, 2. Though perhaps not a profound thinker, the reverend doctor is characterized by facility of expression, felicity of illustration, and earnestness of delivery.

After the discourse was finished, subscription papers were circulated in the audience, and nearly two thousand dollars were then pledged. An elegant Bible, worth fifty dollars, was presented to the Society by a lady of the congregation.

There were also meetings in the afternoon and evening, at which the entire amount of indebtedness was more than balanced by negotiable paper.

For many weeks the Methodists have been holding evening meetings, and it is stated that more than one hundred and twenty persons have been taken in on probation.

The Disciples and Presbyterians have also had protracted meetings, and the former society is now listening to mighty sermons from Rev. Harrison Jones, one of their most popular and eloquent preachers.

Rev. Dr. Evarts lectured in the Baptist Church on Monday evening, subject, "The Destruction and Rebuilding of Chicago." F.

It is rumored that negotiations are going on in France for the purchase of the island of St. Pierre Miquelon by American citizens. The acquirement of the island is with the view of rendering more effective the telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, the present operations of the French cable, which terminates at St. Pierre, being considered inconvenient and not equal to the necessities of the service.

Four Millions of Invalids.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover an almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above mentioned, scarcely one-eighth escape them entirely, and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which, in the imperfected practitioners of medicine has been such a monster, has received a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can therefore sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Rockwood Times.*

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Always Complete.

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

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ALLEGHENY.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "Newcastle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

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CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

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PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, February 22, 1872.

As to-day is a legal holiday and the banks are doing no business, we have no local reports and no quotations from New York.

We give below a table showing the condition of local insurance companies on December 31, 1871, compiled and furnished us by the *Insurance Reporter*, of Philadelphia.

There are seven companies not reported, and the amount of risks in force as given for the Artisans and German are estimated.

In case of a fire like that of 1845, or another Chicago conflagration, assets of three and a half millions against thirty-eight millions of risks would make a small showing.

Name of Company.	Capital Stock.	Notes for the unpaid balance of Stock.	Cash Assets.
Allemania	$100,000	$50,000	$91,083 35
Artisans	200,000		237,411 92
M. & M.	200,000	115,000	208,844 53
National	100,000	50,000	106,354 55
City	100,000	64,000	46,492 02
Cash	100,000		142,529 04
Federal	200,000	80,000	385,129 80
German	100,000	50,000	207,172 50
People's	100,000	10,000	126,290 34
Allegheny	500,000	200,000	86,967 84
Enterprise	50,000	25,000	43,090 94
Teutonia	96,722		31,466 51
Union	100,000	68,980	28,670 63
Boatmen's	225,000	112,500	173,238 14
Monongahela	250,000	22,000	215,067 36
Total	$1,821,722	$675,480	$1,453,325 44

Name of Company.	Dividends in 1871.	Surplus during 1871.
Allemania	$5,436,054 37	$10,000
Artisans	$11,633 34	*2,000,000 00
M. & M.	4,219,198 20	22,580
National	2,359,109 92	8,000
City	5,789 84	2,055,686 83
Cash		2,260,000 00
Federal	3,125 00	1,706,726 38
German		1,000,000 00
People's	7,500 00	3,166,710 25
Allegheny	6,429 34	2,104,468 99
Enterprise		1,708,964 00
Teutonia		640,152 23
Union	2,464 49	760,350 00
Boatmen's	14,000 00	1,667,777 00
Monongahela	4,569 33	1,925,000 00
Total	$83,280 01	$37,897,396 98

Liabilities.

Allemania.....$10,000
Artisans.....
M. & M.....
National.....
City.....
Cash.....
Federal.....
German.....
People's.....
Allegheny.....
Enterprise.....
Teutonia.....
Union.....
Boatmen's.....
Monongahela.....

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

This being a legal holiday little was done in the way of business here among oil dealers, either in refined or crude. We have no dispatches by the Pacific and Atlantic line, and therefore no weekly reports by the Weekly Union Line. We have no quotations or sales to note.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 22.—*The Courier* says: There was little inquiry in the market to-day, and prices remained unchanged. Following are the sales:

1,600 bbls upper creek, spot	3 52½
200 bbls lower road, spot	3 50
1,500 bbls Hall & Hunt, 3 months	3 65
2,000 bbls B O, 1st 6 months	4 45
1,000 bbls City, 6 months	4 50
500 bbls Oil City, regular	3 75

TITUSVILLE, February 22.—The oil trade has been dependent upon the flood, which has caused different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $5 50 to $5 65; prime Philadel phia, $5 35 to $5 50; prime Yorkers, $4 65 to $4 85.

Bulls.

The offerings of bulls light. The market is moderately active and fair prices are realized.

Stockers.

The receipts of stockers this week are again light. There is a number of buyers here, and with a fair inquiry the market rules moderately firm. If farmers would pay prices that would justify, we have no doubt but a full supply of stockers would soon be offered; but as it is, they will have to content themselves with picking up small lots of very common tail ends. By referring to our reports of last year, we find that fat cattle were selling very little higher than cattle brought this week and stock cattle much higher. During the first part of March farmers were paying from $5 25 to 5 50 per hundred lbs; now from $4 25 to $4 50, about $1 per hundred less. We think that next fall fat cattle will command fair prices, and that farmers who are prepared to take stockers will come to the conclusion to purchase when they cannot be had. During the latter part of March and first of April last year extra 1,200 to 1,500 cattle were quoted from $6 50 to $7 25 and now they are almost as high, with the probability of being higher at that time. We think those who want stockers had better purchase or as the season advances they will find them harder to get. Following are the prices current: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $4 75 to $5 25; bulls $2 75 to $3 50; cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

Mules.

During the past week 21 cars or about 350 head of mules have arrived at these yards. Not many are sold here generally going further east. Good mules are selling from $3 50 to $5 50 per pair according to weight, good qualities, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The supply of fresh cows coming on the market is small. Prices are a shade better than a while ago, with a pretty good inquiry. Good milkers may be quoted at from $45 to $60.

Horses.

Some 23 cars or about 600 head of horses have arrived here during the week past. They embraced all kinds from the stylish driving horse down to the common streeter. The great majority of the arrivals are of the class denominated streeters, and intended for the street cars east. Some very fine match horses bought on orders have also passed through. The spring trade is looking up and dealers look forward for pretty fair prices. The disease that swept away so many horses from the different companies has had the effect of causing a better demand. Streeters sell from $125 to $150; draft horses from $300 to $300; fancy driving horses from $250 to $400; match teams from $450 to $600.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market on prime hogs was firm at prices ruling as high as $5 75 @ 100 lbs, and the feeling on Yorkers better, with prices from $4 50 to $4 65. This day week the market turned cold and had a good effect on trade. Yorkers became more firm, and advanced from 5 to 10c @ 100 lbs, while prime were scarce and in demand. On Thursday the market opened up with a better feeling ruling and trade became moderately active, Yorkers selling as high as $4 75 @ 100 lbs; prime running as high as $5 85, an advance of 10c, the market closing firm on all grades at the advance. On Friday the supply of all kinds was light particularly of the prime and extra, and dealers experienced no difficulty in advancing prices to $6 00 @ hundred lbs at which figures the market closed with a firm feeling ruling. On Saturday the runs were again light and trade moderate, prices on York hogs standing at $5 90 @ 100 lbs, or 5c higher than at the first of the week. The market closed firm. This week the market opened up with a light supply, but more good hogs than last week. The feeling was not quite so good on prime and $5 90 was about the top. Trade opened up moderately active and a good many changed hands. On Tuesday the supply of prime was increased somewhat by fresh arrivals. The buyers purchased but few and the feeling was inclined lower. To-day the market opened up with no good feeling on the best grades of hogs, and buyers wanted to purchase at $5 50, claiming that trade East was very dull and they could afford to pay no more. With this feeling ruling the market is lower, and prices on prime hogs off from ¼ to ½c. We think that there is hardly anything in the pens that would bring over $5 65, and $5 50 may be quoted as the top. During the week ending with this report hogs have reached a higher price than at any time for several months. The advance was owing to the very light supply of prime hogs offering, and as soon as they became more plenty prices receded again. Following are the sales ruling on the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $5 50 to $5 65; prime Philadel phia, $5 35 to $5 50; prime Yorkers, $4 65 to $4 85.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the sheep market was steady and prices good. Since then the arrivals have been light and the market rules active, with prices on prime grades as good for a time as ever. Common sheep are quiet but firm. Following are the sales:

127	29 90	5 65 75	17,490
109	4,060	5 60 70	6,240
108	23,550	5 57 70	2,370
79	6,310	5 50 60	2,460
22	5,520	5 60 67	24,760 extra
82	12,750	5 53 65	28,260
23	8,100	6 00 76	20,850
20	4,720	5 75 00	1,980
65	34,420 extra	6 00 50	12,070
78	85,180	5 57 65	23,760
84	19,810	5 56 15	3,490
84	2,940	5 75 100	20,150

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	16,750	4 65	79	9,240	5 75
97	5,890	6 00	98	8,480	7 12

4 bucks per head 4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

109	14,890	8 00	2 per head 2 50
54	2,820	7 30	

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

106	15,300	7 00	160 12,810 6 50
158	14,840	7 40	20 1,630 6 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

170	12,490	7 35	60 9,450 7 60
178	13,610	$2 off	7 62 156 14,590 6 80
155	13,180	8 00	82 5,310 6 75
81	6,660	8 85	166 14,410 7 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

217	16,090	6 00	162 10,440 4 25
84	6,300	6 85	156 12,000 6 75
91	6,930	6 50	202 16,230 7 25
84	8,230	6 75	161 15,770 7 50
84	17,340	8 00	

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

32	3,280	6 12	14 17,950 6 00
74	13,290	4 75	4 4,880 3 25
33	3,170	6 50	16 19,220 7 75
33	41,040	6 85	6 5,310 7 00
84	7,810	6 70	3 4,130 7 00
82	5,990	6 62	2 1,310 6 50
82	2,510	7 00	1 1,090 6 00

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
50	7,850	4 25	134	22,410	4 75
109	16,300	4 75	98	15,870	4 75
106	20,370	5 50	117	8,190	5 60
1	740	5 75	58	11,200	4 75
4	1,700	5 50	23	4,740	4 75
24	3,980	4 60	16	2,110	4 60
84	13,800	5 50	207	32,050	4 70
8	1,220	4 60			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

71	22,640	5 50	2 270 3 50

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

26	5,340	5 25	20 4,060 5 25
106	2,250	5 00	46 8,740 4 75
119	25,260	5 60	69 13,800 4 80
84	14,040	4 75	108 19,150 4 80
83	22,230	5 45	67 12,100 4 80
46	11,490	5 50	12 2,280 4 95

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

18	3,280	4 80	23 3,120 4 80
21	2,970	4 80	78 11,820 4 80
97	12,440	5 60	61 10,540 4 80
79	13,180	5 85	52 9,460 5 75
91	12,170	5 65	75 18,300 4 80
84	13,940	4 80	76 8,460 4 85
84	12,230	4 80	17 4,700 5 35
84	5,950	4 80	21 3,500 5 25
55	10,925	4 80	89 14,450 4 80
84	3,650	4 60	

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

288	42,500	4 75	220 40,070 4 80
84	17,500	4 80	78 13,820 4 80
128	20,690	4 85	57 9,730 4 85

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

21	3,660	5 62	24 21,250 5 50
74	21,610	4 70	86 18,300 5 25
71	6,250	5 75	1 190 5 50
50	12,160	5 55	45 9,980 5 60
84	15,910	5 50	34 4,090 5 60
62	10,260	4 65	58 9,230 4 80
		4 80	17 3,710 4 70

JOHN F. KEYSER HALF BOUGHT

167	21,370	5 75	53 8,780 5 40
44	9,410	5 70	93 18,520 5 40
84	14,980	5 70	100 18,520 5 40
83	19,090	5 80	102 22,930 5 50
84	5,650	5 80	70 12,790 5 40
71	20,370	5 90	37 6,430 5 40
84	21,230	5 50	41 11,140 5 40
58	24,550	5 45	1 190 5 40

VOGTLER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

82	24,570	5 75	7,650 5 75
84	16,040	5 60	17,070 stillers 5 60
29	7,980	5 50	31,020 5 65
84	26,260 stillers	5 60	28,260 5 60
103	10,250	5 50	71 27,980 5 55
84	24,330	5 70	10 3,180 5 60
84	12,170	5 60	142 45,100 5 50
258	37,240	5 60	5 590 5 50

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

127	29,980	5 65	75 17,490 5 50
109	4,060	5 60	70 6,240 5 75
108	23,550	5 57	70 2,370 5 75
79	6,310	5 50	60 2,460 5 50
22	5,520	5 60	67 24,760 extra 6 00
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Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 22.—Wheat steady; extra $1 61; No 1 $1 58. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 29@30c. Oats dull and declined to 28c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending to-day.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was moderately active at prices a shade higher than ruled the week previous. On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday the receipts of cattle intended for sale here were rather light, and the market with no reported change at the East ruled firm and steady, cattle selling pretty readily. On Friday the receipts were fair of through stock and light of those intended for sale here. There was very little stock offering, and as most of the dealers had gone East, trade ruled inactive, the market closing on Friday for the week. At the close the feeling was good and prices fully ¼c higher than the week before, with the tone and inclination upward. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with rather light arrivals, the quality of which, taking the lots all through, was not so good as last week's offerings. Very little selling was done on Tuesday as dealers had not arrived from the East, and the only transactions we could learn was the sale of two car loads of Indiana steers, one of which were extra 1,425 cattle, very fat and brought $7 00 @ 100 lbs. Realizing $7 00 @ 100 looks as if cattle were steadily getting back to last season's prices.

To-day the receipts have not been heavy and in quality are not so good as last week's offerings. The number of buyers here is fair, Eastern markets and the small country towns being well represented. The feeling on good cattle is firm and dealers are selling at prices fully as good and some say a little better than the last week. On the best grades trade is active and it does not take sellers and buyers long to make a bargain. Common are in greater supply and trade on these rules a little slower, with prices pretty much the same as last week. To-night the feeling is good and from appearances of things generally, we think trade will rule active the balance of the week at present prices.

Bulls.

The offerings of bulls light. The market is moderately active and fair prices are realized.

Stockers.

The receipts of stockers this week are again light. There is a number of buyers here, and with a fair inquiry the market rules moderately firm. If farmers would pay prices that would justify, we have no doubt but a full supply of stockers would soon be offered; but as it is, they will have to content themselves with picking up small lots of very common tail ends. By referring to our reports of last year, we find that fat cattle were selling very little higher than cattle brought this week and stock cattle much higher. During the first part of March farmers were paying from $5 25 to 5 50 per hundred lbs; now from $4 25 to $4 50, about $1 per hundred less. We think that next fall fat cattle will command fair prices, and that farmers who are prepared to take stockers will come to the conclusion to purchase when they cannot be had. During the latter part of March and first of April last year extra 1,200 to 1,500 cattle were quoted from $6 50 to $7 25 and now they are almost as high, with the probability of being higher at that time. We think those who want stockers had better purchase or as the season advances they will find them harder to get. Following are the prices current: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 50 to $6 75; prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $4 75 to $5 25; bulls $2 75 to $3 50; cows, &c., $3 50 to $4 50.

Mules.

During the past week 21 cars or about 350 head of mules have arrived at these yards. Not many are sold here generally going further east. Good mules are selling from $3 50 to $5 50 per pair according to weight, good qualities, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The supply of fresh cows coming on the market is small. Prices are a shade better than a while ago, with a pretty good inquiry. Good milkers may be quoted at from $45 to $60.

Horses.

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PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.

Acetic	lb	17	@	30	Magne sal	lb	75	@	1 40
Citric	lb	1 35	@	1 50	Carb	lb	35	@	45
Oxalic	lb	25	@	30	Manna S F	lb			97
Tartaric	lb	72	@	75	Morph sul	lb			4 85
Alcohol, gall		2 00	@	2 25	Nutm No 1	lb			1 32
Alcohol.					*Oil.*				
Cubs	lb			32	Bergamot	lb	6 50	@	6 00
Seed	lb			30	Castor	lb	40	@	45
Am. Carb	lb	24	@	85	Cinnam	lb			5 88
Aqua	lb	12	@	14	Cloves	lb			1 95
Annetta	lb	75	@	80	*Oil.*				
Ashes					Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	3 50
Chods	lb	5½	@	6¼	Lemon	lb	2 50	@	5 70
Bal. Copa	lb			1 08	Linseed	gall	92	@	96
Bay Rum	gal	2 75	@	4 00	Neats f	gall	1 25	@	1 40
Barks.					Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 00
Cassia	lb			54	Quarts	doz	6 62	@	10 00
Cinch red	lb	1 50	@	1 60	Pints	doz	3 50	@	6 00
" Pale	lb	85	@	88	Origan	lb	80	@	1 75
" Com	lb	80	@	85	Peppermt	lb	4 00	@	5 00
Bladd Leaves					Rosemary	lb	1 50	@	2 00
American	lb	5	@	6	Sassafras	lb	1 50	@	2 00
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	Sperm	gall	2 40	@	2 50
German	lb		@	9	Tanners	gall	1 62	@	1 75
Blue Mass	lb	13½	@	14½	Whale	gall	1 02	@	1 10
Blue Vit	lb	13½	@	14½	Winter's	lb		@	1 50
Borax ref	lb	43	@	45	Opium	Tr	6 45	@	6 60
Bal Copa	lb	5½	@	6	Pd Paris	bxl	4 50	@	5 50
Bal Tolu	lb			1 27	*Potass.*				
Cadmeal	lb			1 20	Bichrom	lb	34		36
English	lb			90	Chlorate	lb	68	@	70
Camp ref	lb	85	@	90	Iodide				10 00
Canthar's	lb			2 00	Potty	lb	45	@	55
Cham Ger	lb			50	Prus sulp	co			47
Roman	lb			1 00	Rosin	lb	7 00	@	9 00
Chlorof'm	lb			45	*Soda.*				
Cloves	lb			1 10	German				14
Cochineal	lb	84	@	88	Ginger J	lb			21
Corn lye case		5 75	@	6 00	Hyposulphite				2 96
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3	Iodide	lb			3 00
Cream Tar	lb	48	@	50	Lithontrop	lb	15	@	18
Chlorine	lb			1 00	Rhub E I	lb	1 50	@	2 00
Cudbear	lb	25	@	45	Sars Hon	lb	51	@	55
Emery	lb	10	@	12	Seneca	lb			1 10
Ex Nit spr	lb	40	@	44	Valeri En	lb			1 50
Epsom	lb	2½	@	3	*Sulphate.*				
Ext Logw	lb	12	@	12½	Sal Ammo	lb	14	@	16
Fl Chalk	lb	2	@	3	Epsom	lb	2½	@	3
Italian	lb	26		30	Soda	lb	3½	@	4½
Gentian	lb	25		30	*Sulphur.*				
Fustic chi	lb	3	@	4	Canary	lb	8½	@	9
Galls Aleppo	lb	40	@	45	Hemp	lb	3½	@	4
Gum.					Cardamn	lb			4 25
Arabic sts	lb	30	@	40	Mustard	lb	18	@	20
" White	lb	55	@	63	Senna Al	lb			37
Gallic Acid	lb		@	1 40	" E In	lb			24
Shellac	lb	43	@	47	*Soda.*				
Trag s'rts	lb	60	@	65	Bi Carb	lb			7
" Flake	lb	80	@	1 00	Soap fat	lb	16	@	19
Indigo M A	lb		@	46	Sulphite	lb	24	@	27
Indigo M A	lb	1 35	@	1 40	Sugar C	lb	11	@	11½
Span fl'n	lb	1 40	@	1 50	Turpeng	gall	1 00	@	1 10
Iodine re	lb		@	13 50	Vitriol				
Jalap Ber	lb	7	@	11	Copal	gall	1 50	@	2 00
Lac Chyst	lb	30	@	35	Damar	gall	2 00	@	2 50
Mace	lb			2 00	Damar	gall	2 00	@	2 70
Madder	lb	19	@	20	Yen Red	lb	3½	@	4½

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13	@	Id'ho	12	@
Eagle	13	@	Duquesne	12	@
Conewago	13	@	Magnolia	11	@
Merrimack	11½	@	Richmond	11½	@
Spragues	11½	@	Pacifics	11½	@
American A	11½	@	Cumberland	11	@
Conestoga	11½	@	Garner	11	@
Allen Pinks	12	@			

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	(Glasgow	13½
Bates			

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½	Conestoga Medal	22½
Portsmouth	38½	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28	c	

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 22, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 3-10c, card rates, list.

Nails.....$4 75 card rate, net

Iron wedges.....5½c @ lb net

Norway Nail rods.....8 2-10c @ lb net

Iron fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 6½c @ lb net. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts.....60, 5 and 5 @ cent. off net

Plow bolts.....30 "

Stove bolts at the list net.....40 "

Machine and square head bolts.....40, 5 "

Couch and lag screws.....40 "

Square and hexagon nuts and washers 4½c @ lb off

1 cent @ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Hayne teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾c; ¾ in. diam., 4½c @ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c @ lb extra.

Skein bolts, in lots of 5 kegs or more ⅝ in. diam. 7 1-2

THE VERY LATEST.

MISSOURI.

The Republicans in Convention.

SQUARELY ON THE RECORD FOR GRANT.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says that the city was packed last night with delegates and visitors to the Republican State Convention, which meets today. The best men in the State are here, and for respectability and intelligence the Convention was never equalled in the State. The Convention was called to order at noon by General Isaac T. Sheppard, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. R. T. Van Horn will probably be elected temporary Chairman.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon,as the committee were not ready to report, Hon. John H. Stoner was requested to make an explanation to the Convention of the manner in which he got into the New York *Tribune* in connection with Col. Grosvenor. He replied by stating that there could be but two political parties in Missouri, Republican and Democratic, and declared himself for the Republican party. The Committee on Credentials then reported upon the delegates, showing the number present to be over 600.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported through its chairman, Governor E. O. Stanard, for President, Hon. George H. Shields, of Marion, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and five secretaries. The report was adopted. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Shields addressed the convention briefly, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and stated the doctrine of the party to be favorable to civil service reform and general amnesty, also that to-day the motto of the party is universal amnesty for all, even the arch traitor himself, thus effacing forever all traces of the civil war. Mr. Shields also adverted to the successful treaty with England and the Civil Service Reform as the results of Republican rule.

Under a resolution that each congressional delegation nominate three delegates and three alternate to the National Republican Convention and that the chairman of the various delegations nominated, three delegates and three alternates from the State at large. Following were the delegates appointed: First Congressional district, C. J. Filey, Henry A. Clover, Jno. C. Orrick; alternates, W. Johnson, W. Kricter, Otta Louderman. Second district, G. A. Finkelnberg, Henry T. Blow, E. G. Stanard; alternates, E. W. Bishop, John Scrvendar, D. Blyall. Third district, Geo. A. Masses, Gustave St. Yertans, B. Calhoun; alternates, A. H. Adams, D. Y. Van Allen, W. Stapp. Fourth District, Col. W. F. Cloud, P. Ellis and J. M. Filler; alternates, W. E. Conner, J. Hudson, H. T. Cass. Fifth District, Col. John H. Stager, Hon. N. McWilliam, D. Q. Dallenger; alternates, W. J. Tetwell, H. B. Hyde, G. B. Preth. Sixth District, Wm. Warren, J. J. Hiceizel, R. F. Vanhorn; alternates, W. L. Lenotte, Wm. H. Laughlin, M. A. Lowe. Seventh District, B. O. Thompson, N. A. Winter, John L. Bittenger; alternates, Senator Vanderberg, J. J. Clark, B. F. Marshall, Eighth District, A. F. Deimer, J. R. Peters, Wm. Gishop; alternates, J. B. Pratt, J. Reyinehill, J. M. Loadon. Ninth District, E. Draper, E. P. Dwyer, Theodore Brown; alternates, C. W. Selfridge, G. R. Rinch, E. Kenpinaky Delegates at large: Hon. John B. Henderson, G. S. Burdett, J. F. Benjamin, V. R. Widley, T. L. Kelley and Moses Dixon.

The State Executive Committee for the ensuing year was elected as follows: First District, J. D. Pastine, E. M. Hilton; Second District, H. T. Blow, Constantine McGuire, J. P. Coleman; Third District, E. M. Winston, E. Irvine, L. George Fourth District, C. C. Allen, H. Fletcher, M. C. Curtis; Fifth District, Milo Blair, H. H. Johnson, Geo. Burkhardt; Sixth District. H. Parker, J. H. Beatty, J. E. Goldsworthy; Seventh District, John L. Bittinger, T. D. Neal, B. H. Hooper; Eighth District, George Shields, F. A. Johnson. D. S. Hooper, Ninth District, T. H. Burrick, H. Connel, Geo. Buckner, after which the Convention adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare as follows: first, we congratulate the people of Missouri and the United States, that the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and financial policy of our Government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and the honor, stability and power of the American Republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to those principles; second, we heartily indorse the present national administration, its conduct of national affairs, and point with pride and joy to its great and lasting achievements; it has given the country peace and prosperity; it has fulfilled the pledge that the will of the people should be potential in the law of action; it has established the credit of the country on a firm financial basis, by steady adherence to obligations and plighted faith, enhanced the value of the national bonds and appreciated the national currency to the verge of the gold standard; it has reduced the public debt beyond all precedent, and at the same time relieved the industry of the country from the vast burden of taxation necessarily imposed upon the people for the prosecution of the war; it has wiped out corruption and dishonesty wherever found to exist, and with firm, unsparing justice it has meted out punishment wherever the law has declared crime; it has instituted the most needed abuses and chronic evils inherited from the past; it has inaugurated and made zealous endeavor to secure a practical and efficient civil service reform; it has adopted a successful and humane Indian policy; it has executed with a firm hand the will of the people as expressed in the constitutional amendments, by which a class prohibiting the granting of public money or property in aid of sectarian institutions by the city, and for the amendment of the State Constitution to the same effect as regards cities towns and State, and suggesting a similar amendment to the National Constitution.

Testimony was taken before the Investigating Committee to-day as to extortionate charges by the quarantine authorities.

The foundation-stone of the Manhattan market building was laid, Mayor Hall delivering the address.

The McKee Barge Club, of Pittsburgh, offer to accept the challenge of the Boston crew, either singly, double-scull or as a crew.

Arrived, the steamers Allemannia, Hamburg, Antwerp and North America.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Rochester, New York, has accepted the election to the Presidency of Brown University.

PROHIBITION.

National Convention in Columbus.

A PENNSYLVANIAN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The National Prohibition Mass Convention met here this morning in Comstock's Opera House. One hundred and ninety-four delegates were present from nine States. Rev. John Russell, Chairman of the National Convention, called the Convention to order. The Hon. G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position. Hon. Henry Fish, of Michigan, was chosen as temporary Chairman, and Eloy M. Avery, of Ohio, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual Committees, a permanent organization was effected by electing as President Hon. Samuel Chase, and as Vice Presidents, Milton Kennedy, Ohio; Rev. F. W. Dennison, District of Columbia; F. L. Smith, Illinois; Hon. Samil. Mayole, Minnesota; Chas. P. Russell, Michigan. Secretaries, Eloy M. Avery, Ohio; G. T. McFarland, Minnesota, and J. W. McFarland, Illinois. Mr. Chase thanked the Convention in a few remarks, declaring that the persons present were justified in meeting in convention and forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic parties ignored the question of temperance. A recess was now taken.

While the Committee on Platform were preparing their report, speeches were made by Mr. Bradford and Mrs. Goff, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Swisshelm. A dispatch was sent to the Catholic Temperance Convention, in session at Baltimore, expressing kindly greeting.

The Committee on Platform made their report, and after a long discussion the resolutions were adopted.

The preamble recites that protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obediently to the just commands of the government is entitled to the full, free and perfect protection of that government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and that the traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of a large mass of citizens and renders private property insecure, and that all political parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question. Therefore, as a National Convention, we adopt the following principles:

First, that while we acknowledge the pure patriotism and profound statesmanship of the patriots who laid the foundations of this government, securing at once the rights of States severally and their inseparable union in one Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchres of our republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution; that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of the government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition both by State and national legislation.

The resolutions declare that there can be no greater peril to nations than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic experience shows will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away public morals, purity of the ballot and every object of good government for party success; that as prohibitionists we will individually use all efforts to persuade men from the use of intoxicating liquor; that all persons are entitled to assist in this movement; that competence, honesty and sobriety are indispensable qualifications for holding office; that removals from public office for mere political difference of opinion are wrong; that fixed and moderate salaries of public officers should take the place of fees and perquisites, and that all means be taken to prevent corruption and encourage economy; that the President and Vice President should be elected directly by the people; that we are in favor of a sound national currency, adequate to the demands of business and convertible into gold and silver at the will of holder, and the adoption of every measure, compatible with justice and public safety, to approximate present paper currency to a gold standard; that the rates of postage and inland postage, and railroad and telegraph lines and water transportation should be made as low as possible by law; that we are opposed to all discrimination by law in favor of capital against labor, as well as all monopoly and class legislation; that the removal of the burdens imposed on the traffic in intoxicating drinks will ensure greater labor, will practically promote labor reform; that suffrage be granted to all persons without regard to sex; that the fostering and extension of competent care to the primary duty of the Government; that a sound policy should be pursued to promote foreign immigration.

Nominations for President being in order a number of names were presented, among them David Davis, of Illinois, Chief Justice Charles B. T. Butler, James Black, of Pennsylvania, Gerrit Smith, D. D. Cox and Horace Greeley. All these names were referred to a special committee, who reported the names of Jas. Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President. The report was unanimously agreed to, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* at 10:30 P. M.

THE WEST INDIES.

Trouble in San Domingo—Baez to Visit the United States—Observance of Washington's Birthday at Havana, &c., &c.

SAN DOMINGO, February 12, VIA HAVANA.—The country is comparatively quiet just now, but cannot remain so long. The insurgent Gen. Cabral, at the head 1,200 men, threatens an attack on Azua, and 400 troops have been sent hence to reinforce the garrison. Baez proposes to make a trip to Europe soon, going by way of the United States. It is reported that he has received an invitation from President Grant to visit Washington. Col. Menden has been appointed Minister of San Domingo to the German empire.

CARRACAS, VENEZUELA, February 10, *via* HAVANA.—A European loan has offered Don Guzman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a loan of £80,000 sterling. The offer has been accepted, but the conditions are unknown.

HAVANA, February 22.—The Spanish iron-clad Numancia arrived at Guantanamo yesterday. The American, Spanish, English, German and Swedish war vessels were decorated and fired salutes in honor of Washington's birthday. A ball was given in the afternoon on board the United States steamer Terrors.

A card is published, calling upon the French residents of this Island to contribute to payment of the German indemnity.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1872.

RETURN OF MR. ADAMS.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams arrived here this morning. He states that he was in Naples when letters reached him which induced him to return home solely on private business. Until he reached Geneva he was unaware of the new controversy with reference to the Alabama claims matter.

RIVER REPORTS.

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the army to all observers at stations upon the western rivers, to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden or unusual change in the river. This will enable steamboat men to take proper precautions against loss of property by the breaking up of the ice.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Information from Florida states that the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon on Monday last. It is stated that the counsel of Governor Reed asserts that the adjournment of the high court of impeachment without day as tantamount to a dismissal of the charge against him. This question, it was understood, would be referred to the Supreme Court of the State.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 22, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	10	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn.	0	8	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	1	4
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	10
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	0	3	0	0
St. Paul.				
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	6	0	0

*Rise—and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.
No report.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—River declining slowly, with eight feet in the canal and six feet in the chute. Clear and mild. Business active. Arrived—Kilburgh, Cincinnati; Peytona and barges, Pittsburgh; Potomac, Thompson Dean, A. J. Baker, New Orleans; Falls City, Green River. Departed—Tom Rees and barges, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville. The lock gates were towed down to the lock, and it is expected boats will be able to pass through for New Orleans in a few days.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 22.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 26 to 40. The river has risen fifteen inches. Port list—down: Commercial, 9 P. M.; Louisville, 71 P. M.; West Wind, 5 A. M.; Bowling Green, 9 A. M.; Leclaire, 2 P. M.; Mary Amant, 3 P. M.; Warner and barges, 3 P. M.; Torascon, 4 P. M. Up: Favorite, 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 3 P. M. Business active and freights plenty.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 22.—Arrived—Kate Kinney, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis, 5 P. M.; G. W. Thomas, St. Vernon, 5 P. M. Departed—Valley, St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans, 2 P. M. The river has risen ten inches; clear and pleasant; thermometer 44.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Weather clear and pleasant; river rising steadily. Departed—Octavio, Cairo; Belle Lee, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 22.—Up—GOV. Allen, eight last night. Boats up to-day—Peerie St. Louis, 4 A. M.; James Howard 11 A. M. Cool and clear; river rising.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—Cattle active and higher; very best on sale to-day 6¼a7¼c; that rated first quality 5¾a6¼c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a5¾c; receipts of the week 800; sales 750. Hogs in fair supply; market stiffer and prices better; sales at 6¾a7¼c; receipts 7,762. Sheep in light supply and 4c higher; sales at 5a8¾c, the latter for extra; receipts 1,780.

POLITICAL.

No Democratic Convention to be Called in Illinois.

CHICAGO, February 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a caucus here to-day, to discuss the political situation and decide on calling a State Convention. Prominent among the gentlemen present were M. W. Fuller and Mr. Goudy, of this city, E. L. Merrett, of Springfield, and A. A. Glenn, of Brown county. The caucus was a close one, but it is known that the proposition to call a State Convention was voted down, and the committee adjourned to meet again on the 8th of May. This is regarded by liberal Democrats as a triumph for the passive policy.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine upon a day for holding the Democratic State Convention. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold it on Wednesday June 12th, the basis of representation to be one delegate for every 100 votes cast for Secretary of State at the election of 1870.

Ohio Democracy and the Passive Policy.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day and adjourned until June 13th, without fixing any day for the State Convention.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was a reunion of old soldiers at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday. One remarkable occurrence was, that about noon a bald eagle soared over the city in sight of all for an hour, and then sailed away. This the brave boys regarded as a good omen.

There was a large fire in Arkadelphia, Ark., Sunday night, destroying a number of stores, a hotel and other buildings. Loss not stated.

There are indications of trouble with the striking quarry men at Westerly, R. I. Sheriff Berry was in Providence last night, to consult with Governor Padleford, and returned to the scene of the disturbance. Special police have been sworn in, and the military at Westerly have been notified to be in readiness.

The Japanese Embassy left Ogden for the East yesterday morning. The weather was again storming, and another railroad blockade is anticipated.

The first National Temperance Union assembled in convention in Baltimore yesterday. There were present about seventy delegates. Rev. J. McDevitt, of the District of Columbia was chosen President, and the usual committees appointed. At the evening session resolutions were adopted recognizing the advisability of a permanent national temperance union, and earnestly advocating the cause of temperance through State Unions. Pending the consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution, the convention adjourned until to-day.

STATE POLITICS.

James B. Everhart, Esq., of Chester county, has consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henry S. Evans. Hon. J. Hickman says of him: "Mr. Everhart is a gentleman of finished education, refined culture, extended travel, a forcible speaker, and agreeable in all his ways. We ought to be able to nominate and elect him without difficulty, and every object of good government would be promoted thereby. Let get the candidate, and Messrs. Waddell, Pennypacker and Pomeroy, all politicians of some note, are mentioned as prominent candidates for the nomination.

At the meeting of the Lancaster County Republican Committee on Monday the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The late action of the State Central Committee, in assuming to confer on the State Convention the right to select district delegates to the Republican National Convention, is a flagrant violation of authority and contrary to the precedent of 1864 and 1868, when they were elected by the people of the districts, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to issue his call for the Republican primary meetings in this county, to take place on Saturday, the 9th day of March, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the State and two to the National Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be requested to use their vote and influence in that body to secure the repudiation of the action of the State Committee.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "A Democratic paper in the Western part of the State nominates the Hon. Michael C. Trout as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Trout are often caught with artificial flies, but we doubt if Michael C. will be landed with that species of bait."

Candidates for the Supreme Judgeship are being brought forward rapidly. The latest is Judge J. B. McEnally, of Clearfield. The Clearfield *Journal* says of him: "Judge McEnally is well qualified for the position He is above all trickery and dissimulation. His intercourse with the people as well as among the members of the profession has been such as to give him a known character for honesty and fidelity. His large experience and success in the trial of difficult and important causes has amply manifested his legal learning and ability. While many others of less ability have been clamoring for political place and power, he, while equal to any one, in his own quiet and fearless advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, has clung to his profession with an unwavering faith, looking for his reward only in its ranks as the legitimate object of a lawyer's ambition. We think this quality peculiarly recommends him for a position which should only be bestowed upon one who has previously labored for that kind of attainment which qualifies him for the position."

The Clearfield Republican County Convention was held on the 16th. Gen. John Patton was chosen Representative delegate to the State Convention, and the appointment of General Alexander Merrill, of Clinton, as Senatorial delegate, concurred in. The delegates were instructed to support Hon. Francis Jordan for Governor and Judge Joseph B. McEnally for the vacant position on the Supreme bench. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Grant's administration, and the course of Hon. G. W. Scofield in Congress.

The Democrats of Washington will hold their convention on Monday, and elected G. W. Miller and Wm. Swan delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed by resolution to vote for Gen. G. W. Cass for Governor.

The Greene county Republican Committee will meet in Waynesburg on the 7th of March, to appoint delegates to the State Convention. The Republican Committee of Snyder county meets for a similar purpose next Monday.

The *Delaware County American* closes an article on the McClure-Gray contest with this paragraph: "We may add, by way of fullest explanation of this entire contest, that its sequel will come next winter, when a United States Senator is to be elected—and that the opposition to giving McClure the right to contest comes from the friends of Senator Cameron. He and his friends wielded the whip, the crack of which some of the Republicans have not yet obeyed—and the latter will be ready for the battle in caucus—some of the others who were present abandoning it at private dictation—we take it that they have the advantage of position—even in a strict party sense, as well as in their desire to give that justice to a petitioner which was never denied save by the Democrats last winter in the case of Lyndall and Dechert, so notorious that no comment is needed."

The Indiana *Democrat*, as its name indicates, a Democratic paper, pays Judge Gordon a handsome compliment, as follows: "Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Brookville, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. We know of no man in the ranks of the Republican party who is more worthy and competent than Judge Gordon. However, if Judge Thompson, the present Chief Justice, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, he will be hard to beat. The welfare and rights of the people are safe in the hands of such men as Judges Thompson and Gordon, no matter to what party they may belong."

The Beaver county Democracy are to meet on the 4th of March, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, is spoken of as one of the Republican Electors at large on the State ticket, next fall.

The report of the committee of Congress on the financial condition of the eleven States that went into the rebellion, concludes with a summary from which we gather the following data: The lately rebel States entered the rebellion with debts and contingent liabilities amounting to $102,516,777; they had property, exclusive of slaves, valued at $2,728,825,000; they emerged from the war with an increased indebtedness and loss amounting to $1,272,000,320, exclusive of the loss of slave property.

In the confusion which followed the collapse of the rebel government, much valuable matter of record was lost, but the best authorities have placed the rebel debt, on the 1st of April, 1865, at $2,345,297,823; and the total ascertained loss by the rebellion in property, assets and debts, State and Confederate, is safely put at the enormous amount of $8,202,905,554.

During the trial at Paris of the men charged with the murder of the hostages, much interest was excited by the statement of one of the witnesses that he had escaped from the Mazas prison. The presiding judge asked him how in the world he had contrived to escape from a place so completely guarded by the communists. "The idea occurred to me of disguising myself as a convict" was the explanation. Indeed, the men of the commune generally manifested a rather lively sympathy with the class.

The Columbus *Statesman* tells a story of a pig in that city which has been playing the calf and drawing lacteal nourishment from a cow, which is said to smile upon it like a mother and to be an inseparable companion. The *Statesman* relates it as a veritable fact, but it is probably nothing more than an ingenious allegory designed to illustrate the relations existing between the respective parties to "passivism."

One of the reasons why the United States is such an excellent country to live in, is because its inhabitants, as a general thing, live longer than the people of other countries. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," or for its prolongation. There has been an impression that the duration of life in this country was shorter than in the countries of the old world. It has been thought that the rapid rate at which the everlasting Yankee devoured the years before him, brought him to the end of his journey prematurely—that he was in the habit of burning his candle at both ends, to the consequent earlier setting in of darkness. This impression, however, turns out to have been a fallacy. The ceaseless activity of the American people seems conducive to longevity, rather than otherwise. An examination of the vital statistics of the United States and of Europe, shows that the annual death rate of the latter is 1 out of every 42 inhabitants, or 2.38-100 per cent., nearly double the average death rate in the United States, which is only one for every 81 inhabitants, or 1.23-100 per cent. The leading countries of Europe present the following annual bills of mortality:

	Inhabitants.
England	1 death to every 46
Denmark	1 death to every 45
Belgium	1 death to every 43
Norway and Sweden	1 death to every 41
Austria	1 death to every 40
Prussia	1 death to every 39
France	1 death to every 32

While the average yearly proportion of deaths to the population in the various States and Territories of this country is as follows:

New England States	1 in 68
Middle States	1 in 88
Southern States	1 in 70
Western States	1 in 81
Northwestern States	1 in 129
Pacific States	1 in 115
Atlantic States	1 in 80
Gulf States	1 in 63
Mississippi Valley States	1 in 80

Even in Arkansas, where the death rate is highest, being 1 to every 49 inhabitants, it is lower than in the most favored country of Europe; while Oregon, where it is only 1 to every 200 inhabitants, almost renders it easy to believe that there really are places "out West" which—as has been said of them—are so healthful that undertakers and sextons—are utterly unknown, since people do not die at all, but merely "dry up and blow away."

It is stated on good authority that "after the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, on the accession of General Grant, it was formally determined to press the claim no further until Great Britain herself opened the way for resuming negotiations. The Franco-German war laid England under such stress that the continuance of these precedents, liable to be adopted by our Government, became so intolerable that she called up the case, not because she wanted to pay these claims of ours, but because she needed to be protected against her own precedents before she was involved in the same commercial ruin she had brought on us."

If this story is true, railway and steamship stockholders may as well prepare to reef sail. About three weeks ago a Frenchman perfected a balloon on which he had for a long time been engaged, and when all was complete, he made an ascent with thirteen men, the result seeming to have proved to demonstration the perfection of his method of guiding. The balloon is said to have obeyed the helm with the utmost alacrity, and to have progressed rapidly in the teeth of the wind. The next thing will probably be a realization of Tennyson's vision of "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue."

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 19, 1872.

	Cents.
Bigham, W. A., Bloomington, Wis.	3
Bolt, A. T., Independence, Va.	3
Both, Frievrah W., English Center, Pa.	6
Mc Gregor, Jesiah, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Taylor, Miss L. W., New York.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, February 22, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVER.	Height of Barometer.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of Clouds.	Force of Precipitation.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	.01	18	2	W	6	18	0	2
Cairo	29.99	.07	43	19	S	6	18	0	1
Cincinnati	29.96	.02	31	10	S	8	44	0	2
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	.02	23	3	E	1	01	B	2
Cleveland, O.	30.01	.03	27	5	S	4	18	0	2
Davenport, Iowa	29.77	.10	28	7	S	7	18	1.02	C
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	.04	27	4	S	4	24	0	2
Louisville, Ky.	29.97	.01	39	8	E	1	01	B	2
Memphis, Tenn.	29.67	.07	51	7	S	4	18	0	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	.03	37	1					A
New Orleans, La.	30.12	.04	59	14	S	2	01	B	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.92	.04	31	10	E	2	01	B	2
Shreveport, La.	29.81	.08	41	3	S	6	18	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.91	.08	41	3	S	9	40	C	1
St. Paul, Minn.									
Vicksburg	30.06		49	5	S	E	5	12	B

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, light breeze; C, fresh breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, fair; 1, cloudy; 2, light rain; 3, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the lines of the Western Union, the Atlantic and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the observations noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Composition of the Executive, Conference, Statistical and Finance Committees.

The Executive Committee appointed on Wednesday night to take charge of the subjects presented in and to continue the work of the Ohio River Improvement Convention, is composed of the following gentlemen: John F. Davis, Pittsburgh; Samuel J. Hale, Cincinnati; C. M. Holloway, Kentucky; Samuel F. Covington, Cincinnati; Abner L. Frazier, Cincinnati; Joseph Hall, West Virginia; Isaac C. Smith, West Virginia; J. B. Walker, West Virginia, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, not yet appointed.

A resolution was also adopted requesting persons having information of pertinence to the convention to communicate such information to the members.

The names of the gentlemen composing the committee appointed to confer with the Governors of States bordering on the Ohio river, for the purpose of furthering the objects for which the Convention was called, are as follows: Ohio—Messrs. Brookfield, Cincinnati; Curtis, Marietta, and Shryock, Zanesville. Kentucky—Col. Todd, Messrs. Shinkle and James H. Johnson, Bullitt—James H. Wyttenbach, Rockport; Capt. Charles David, and H. J. Billings, Madison. West Virginia—J. P. Hale, J. B. Walker, Charleston, and J. M. Camden, Parkersburg. Pennsylvania—W. H. Brown, Hugh McNeil and Joseph Walton, Pittsburgh.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Finance Committee: Richard Smith, Cincinnati; John H. Draper, Pittsburgh; Samuel Benedict, Marietta; R. H. Woolfolk, Louisville, and J. M. Camden, Parkersburg.

Messrs. Abner L. Frazier, of Cincinnati; Charles Davis, of Allegheny; Chambers Baird, of Ripley, Ohio; S. A. Cooper, of Marietta, and A. P. Stultz, of Zanesville, were appointed a Committee on Commerce and Statistics. This committee will issue a circular of inquiry concerning the principal points upon which information will be desired. Parties having statistics, data, etc., are requested to forward the same to either of the gentlemen composing the committee.

THE OIL CASE.

The Motion for a New Trial.

On Wednesday evening, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, counsel for the defendants, filed their reasons in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The reasons are quite lengthy, thirty-four in number. These reasons raise all the questions of law in the case, as to the admission of evidence, the answer of the Court to the points, and the various questions connected with the evidence, to which, it is alleged, that the jury found a verdict against the weight of the evidence. The motion goes upon the argument list, and will probably be argued during the last week in March.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John E. Owens repeated last evening his fine impersonation of *John Unit*, in the domestic comedy of "Self." His acting at times in this character equals that of Jefferson in his famous specialty, and taken altogether is one of his very best efforts. There is a quiet vein of pathos in "Self" which he touches very delicately. The other leading characters were all well presented.

To-night Mr. Owens is announced to receive a benefit, when he will appear as *Dr. Ollapod*, in Coleman's comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," supported by Mr. Ellsler as *Sir Robert Bramble*, the performance ending with the sketch, "The Indian," in which Mr. Owens takes three characters.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

After four nights of a semi-sensational dramatic failure, we are to have a change in the bill at Manager Beamer's theater. To-night the stock company will appear in the old but still highly popular drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with first-rate cast of characters. Mr. Welsh Edwards will be the *Uncle Tom*, Miss Nellie Sandford the *Topsy*, Mrs. Meek as *Cassy*, Harry Hotto as *Gumption Cute*, and the other characters judiciously distributed. This will be a welcome change to theater-goers, and the house will no doubt be well filled. We forgot to mention that that charming child, little Lizzie Edwards, will personate *Eva*, and we know from what she has done before that she will do this well. There will be an "Uncle Tom" matinee to-morrow. On Monday evening Miss Ada Gray, a beautiful young artiste, will commence a short engagement.

Varieties Theater.

Both performances at the Varieties yesterday were very largely attended. There will be a bill of unusual excellence to-night.

THE COMING ORATORIO.

A Word or Two About Vocal Music as it is Appreciated in Pittsburgh—The Performance of "Esther."

Last evening there was another and a successful rehearsal of the "Oratorio" of "Esther" in the chapel of the Female College. During the rehearsal it was intimated that a "reporter" had cast an undeserved reflection on the late Cantata Society, while endeavoring to evoke the proper interest in, and ultimate success of the undertaking. That any of the ladies or gentlemen interested in the production of the "Oratorio" could become possessed of any such idea is to be wondered at. The Cantata Society was never attacked in these columns, nor, that we remember of, by any of the city press; but what was found to be, at least, mistaken judgment on the part of some person or persons, was the endeavor to make interesting, to an audience, music which a well known and highly esteemed professor of the art in this city admitted was twenty-five years, at least, in advance of our time and appreciation. The Cantata Society had in its membership, many, if not the greater number, of the ladies and gentlemen of this city noted for their vocal and musical taste and abilities. What was generally objected to, and what really caused the downfall of the association, was the melancholy nature of the music with which they favored the ear and the art and who desired to further it in our city. If, as asserted by some, we are behind the age in our appreciation of music of a high order of merit, it cannot be expected that those familiar with and devoted to the beautiful and feeling melodies of Stephen C. Foster, or who have mastered the mysteries of "Norma," or the pleasurable science of "Le grand Duchess," can, with a single bound, become enraptured with the difficult creations of Mozart or the inspiring strains of other of the old masters. The Cantata Society undoubtedly had the material for a successful organization, but the selections for its performances, however grand and meritorious they may have been, and they undoubtedly were, did not please a Pittsburgh audience.

Does the reader remember the debut of Nilsson in our city?—when, after the rendition of her first operatic selection, the pianist sounded the notes of the symphony to the lamented Foster's "Old Folks at Home." what a magic spell was cast over the large audience that filled Library Hall that night! What enthusiastic applause followed when the last notes of the ballad had died away! Did not this prove most emphatically that a Pittsburgh audience was not only appreciative but that it had a warm side for familiar melodies and vocal efforts, not sung for the edification and enjoyment of the select few who make the art their constant study, but for the amusement and instruction of those who are ready and willing to support and maintain a musical association in our city?

As to the coming performance of "Esther," it is hoped that the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, possessed of the divine gift of good vocal powers, will take an interest in its production and not let the failure of the Cantata Society interfere with their likes or dislikes. From listening to a rehearsal of a number of the solos and choruses in "Esther," it appears that the music of the oratorio, or sacred opera, as it may be called, is of a character calculated to please any who have the least trace of music in their souls, at least decidedly more successfully than have any of the amateur vocal entertainments given in our city for some time past.

STREET CAR WRECKED.

Collision of a Pan Handle train with an Ormsby Street Car—Narrow Escape of the Passengers from Injury.

About seven o'clock last evening an accident occurred at the point where Second avenue crosses the track of the Pan Handle Railroad. Car No. 9, of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway had just passed half way over the track, when the Cincinnati Express East, ran it down, or rather up the track toward Third avenue. The cowcatcher of the locomotive passed under the car just about its centre and in a very few seconds was reduced to an almost total wreck. There were five passengers in the car at the time of the accident, including Detectives Ruch and Wilmot of the Mayor's police and officer Trimble. The collision upset the lamp which illuminated the car and thus set a portion of it on fire. Mr. Wilmot had his overcoat torn and his knee dislocated. Mr. Ruch had his new silk tile damaged, and officer Trimble's revolver was accidentally discharged in his pocket, while he was endeavoring to save the only lady passenger in the car, the driver, John Haley, with great presence of mind pulled out the iron pin which attached the tongue to the car, thus saving the horses from being killed or injured. Mr. Haley himself, however, had his nose broken and was otherwise injured. The car, which cost $1,200, was so wrecked that it is past repair. The platform board escaped with their lives in a miracle, as the express train was moving at a lively rate of speed.

In this connection it is prudent to inquire if there is no avenue one to blame for this accident, which might have resulted fatally without causing any great surprise. Was the conductor or driver in error in not seeing if the car track was clear? Was the Pan Handle Railroad Company in error in not having a watchman at the crossing, or was there a watchman there and he fail to perform his duty? The matter would certainly bear a little investigation, that a repetition of such an accident may be avoided.

"Opening of Center Avenue."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire through the columns of your journal to call the attention of members of our City Councils and holders of real estate on Center avenue to an ordinance now pending in that body. At a late meeting of the Select branch, a petition was presented in the Select branch, signed by two persons, praying for the opening of Center avenue from Soho street to Reed street, and referred to a committee of which one of the petitioners is chairman. Center avenue is already opened, and the carrying out of